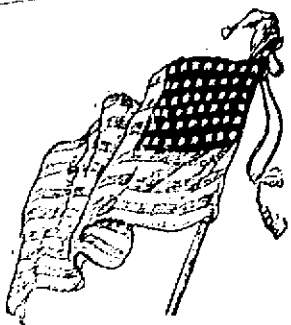


# Newport Mercury

VOLUME CLX--NO. 52

NEWPORT, R. I. JUNE 8, 1918

WHOLE NUMBER 8,913



## The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editors.  
A. H. SANBORN, Jr.

Mercury Building,

141 TIAHNER STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established June 17, 1763, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-fifth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and has been published in the English language, with a few exceptions, for more than half a century. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, with interesting reading matter, local and general news, editorial, fiction, miscellany and valuable advertisements. It is published every day except Sunday and the various holidays. Terms: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various newsstands in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

## Local Matters.

### OUR ANNIVERSARY.

On Wednesday next, June 12, occurs the one hundred and sixty-first anniversary of the founding of the Mercury. One hundred and sixty years ago, or on June 12, 1753, the Mercury had its beginning. It was started by James Franklin, the nephew of the great Benjamin, from whom he learned his trade, and from whom he received the press and type from which to print the paper. In its long and useful career it has outlived all of its contemporaries and is today, without a rival, the oldest paper in America.

It is still vigorous and hearty in its hale old age. The Mercury in its one hundred and sixty years of dealing with both local and public affairs has had surprisingly few owners. For forty-six years it has been under the present management. For thirty years before that time it had but one owner, Mr. Fred A. Pratt. Previous to that time it was controlled by the Barber family for nearly seventy years.

The Mercury has always been a patriotic paper and an earnest supporter of the town, state and nation. Long before the Revolution, before the "Boston Tea Party," before any overt act had taken place which led up to the Revolution, as early as 1765, the brave old patriot, Solomon Southwick, the then editor, flung defiance to the world by holding to the head of his columns the motto: "Undaunted by tyrants we'll die or be free." In all the wars in which this country has been engaged from the old French and Indian wars down to the present world conflict the Mercury has been on the side of liberty and for the rights of the people.

### THE

## MEMORIAL DAY COMMITTEE

At its first meeting since May 30th voted to, and hereby desires to, express its appreciation and thanks to the Clergy, the Orator of the Day, the Chaplain, the Director, the Organist and Chorists of the Choir, the officers and men of the U. S. Army, the U. S. Navy, the U. S. Marine Corps, the officers and men of the Newport Artillery Co., the Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas Camp of United Spanish War Veterans, the Sons of Veterans, the Associate members of the Lawton-Warren Post, the officers and members of the Rogers High School Cadets, and the St. George's School Battalion, the officers and members of the Boy Scouts of America, the Commander of the line and members of his staff, and to all of those who in any way assisted the Grand Army of the Republic in honoring the memory of deceased veterans on Memorial Day 1918.

WM. S. BAILEY,

Chairman.  
William S. Slocum, Secretary.

Mr. Norman B. Cole, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Cole, of this city, has been promoted to Captain in the Army Medical Corps.

### SUPERIOR COURT.

The June session of the Superior Court for Newport County opened on Monday with Justice Sweeney presiding. The candidates for the grand jury were examined and sworn in and went out with the assistant attorney general to consider such cases as might be laid before them. William F. Lennon was appointed foreman. Their report was made after only a short time, two indictments being reported. Edward M. Carter was indicted for assault with a dangerous weapon and pleaded not guilty. Three soldiers were indicted for driving off an automobile without the consent of the owner, but as their record was good they were allowed to go during good behavior, giving personal bonds of \$100 each.

During the afternoon petitions for naturalization were considered, and 25 men were admitted to American citizenship. Tuesday morning divorce cases were in order, decisions for divorce being granted in the following cases: Johanna Thurston vs. James H. Thurston, Manuel Avida vs. Maria Avida, George T. Gaines, Jr., vs. Ellen Gaines, Margaret L. Wilbur vs. William J. C. Wilbur, Florence O. P. Mosher vs. Alton L. Mosher, Alice Maud Brinton vs. Robert E. Brinton, Alonzo Hayes vs. Evelyn Hayes, William Cook vs. Ruby Cook, Frank F. Grinnell vs. Elizabeth C. Grinnell, Lillian F. Rogers vs. Benjamin A. Rogers, Mildred R. Holman vs. Lester H. Holman, Louise N. Lamont vs. William G. Lamont, Caesar G. Owens vs. Zara A. Owens, Margaret J. Tully vs. Edward Tully.

Tuesday afternoon, there was hearing in two mechanics lien cases, and counsel were given until June 17 to file briefs.

Wednesday morning, candidates for the petit jury were examined and sworn, and the attorney general's docket was begun, the first case being that of State vs. John L. Cummings charged with profane swearing at Officer Coggeshall. Clifton B. Ward of Middletown was made foreman of the jury.

Witnesses for the State included Officer Freeborn S. Coggeshall, George Kane and Officer Leeson. For the defense, the witnesses included the defendant, William R. Sweet and Miss O'Hearne. After arguments by counsel the case went to the jury, and verdict of guilty was returned.

The case of State vs. Dennis Curran, charged with not having his motor vehicle under control, was begun on Wednesday afternoon and occupied considerable time. There were many witnesses for both sides and the jury, of which Charles Tiedall was foreman, returned a verdict of not guilty Thursday afternoon.

The civil case of Charles E. Gunther vs. John H. Murphy was put on before a jury, being an action to recover possession of a house, which defendant has been occupying. The case did not get far, as the Court sustained Mr. Nolan's objection on the ground of faulty declaration, and it was continued to June 14, giving counsel for plaintiff permission to amend.

### DRAFT REGISTRATION AGAIN.

Wednesday was the day set for the registration all over the country of the men who have come of age since the last registration last June. In Newport the work was carried out in the rooms of the local draft board at the City Hall, several volunteer workers assisting in the task.

It had been estimated that the total registration in this city would amount to 200, and this estimate is approximately correct. There were 173 men who appeared in person before the registrars on Wednesday, and in addition to this number some cards have been returned from men who were absent from the city at the time. In the State as a whole the number registered fell slightly below the number that had been estimated as eligible to register.

Mr. Nathan C. Pritchard, who died this week at the Soldiers' Home in Tennessee, was a former resident of Newport, being a brother of Mr. George A. Pritchard. He was engaged in business for many years as an insurance solicitor, and also did considerable subscription work on books. For a time he assisted his brother in the sewing machine business in Newport. He was a native of Maine and served in the 14th Maine Regiment during the Civil War.

When there is an emergency demanding the quick appearance for duty of naval men about Newport, a series of rapid blows on the whistle at the Terpedo Station will be sounded. This is expected to get better results than to send word to the usual places of entertainment to have the men report for duty.

### GRAND OFFICERS INSTALLED.

At the official visitation by the Grand Matron of Rhode Island, Mrs. Mary E. Hull, to Aquidneck Chapter, No. 7, Order of the Eastern Star, on Tuesday evening, the Associate Grand Matron of Rhode Island, Mrs. Robina A. Mitchell of Central Falls, was installed into office as she had been absent in California since her election. There was a large attendance of members of the order from all over the State, as well as active Matrons and Past Matrons from Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Michigan. The suite of the Grand Matron included Grand Patron Alvah H. Sanborn, of this city, Associate Grand Matron Robina A. Mitchell, of Queen Esther Chapter of Pawtucket, Associate Grand Patron Eugene Mackenzie, of Ruth Chapter of Phenix, Past Grand Matron Isabella H. Sanborn, Past Grand Patron John P. Sanborn, acting Grand Secretary, Grand Chaplain Henrietta C. H. Broadbent, of Woonsocket; Worlthy Matron Margaret M. Schilling, of Naomi Chapter of East Providence, Acting Grand Conduress; the Matrons of Queen Esther, Nestell and Weetamoe Chapters.

### NURSES GRADUATE.

The graduating exercises of the Newport Hospital Training School for Nurses were held in the parlors of the Nurses' Home on Broadway on Thursday evening, and were well attended. The principal address was delivered by Herbert Eugene Walter, Ph. D., associate professor of Biology at Brown University.

President William P. Bufum of the Hospital presented diplomas to the sixteen members of the graduating class, as follows: Anabel MacAskill, Elizabeth Farquharson Buchanan, Ella Maud Chappell, Helen Harris, Alice May Herbert, Edith Kathleen Herbert, Kathleen Gardner Hoblen, Elsie Pearl Holmes, Mabel Davenport Ketchum, Asip Littlefield, Rebecca Elizabeth MacLennan, Marjory Jean MacKenzie, Mabel Gardner Dell Marauley, Margarette Arnold Patchell, Sue Robertson Smith, Joyce Fowler Woodstock.

The attractions of watching the fishing boats unload their catches at Long Wharf are no longer open to the general public. A representative of the United States government is on duty at the wharf, and if the passengers waiting for the steamers there wander over to look at the fishermen, he gently "shoo's" them back to the proper waiting space. The water front at Long Wharf, with the exception of the space reserved for steamer passengers, is a closed zone, and those who have business there are required to obtain passes from the department of justice.

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening routine business was transacted. It was decided that \$200 of the appropriation for the Narragansett Bay base could be used for an athletic meet for soldiers and sailors under the direction of the recreation commission on the Fourth of July. The names of 20 additional men were drawn to serve as petit jurors during the present session of the Superior Court.

The rain of Friday did a lot of good, not only to growing crops but also to the supply of water in the ponds. A prolonged drought this summer would be a very serious matter to the city of Newport, as there is little surplus water, beyond what will be needed for the city and government stations.

The Grand Jury in New Bedford on Wednesday returned indictments against two Newport men, both charged with manslaughter in Fall River—Herbert E. Nason and David C. Woods. Both are charged with killing persons while driving automobiles through the streets of Fall River.

A Newport taxi-operator named Timothy Shea was badly injured in an automobile accident on the road between New Bedford and Fall River Tuesday night. He was removed to the Cary Hospital in Fall River, where an operation was performed at once.

By request of the late Lieutenant Guy Norman, all the benefits to be received from the fraternal organizations of which he was a member will be turned over to the Red Cross Fund, which will bring Newport's contributions above the \$100,000 mark.

There will be a public hearing under the auspices of the commission on revision of the city charter at the City Hall on next Tuesday evening, when the public will be given an opportunity to express their opinions as to any desired changes in the charter.

### THE SUBMARINE VISIT.

The U-boat campaign in American waters this week has caused considerable activity in Newport, as well as at other naval stations along the coast. For a time traffic through the harbor entrance was stopped entirely and there was much activity on the part of naval patrol craft, although few were visible from the shore. Some person expected an immediate bombardment of the city, either by submarines or by aeroplanes flying from their decks, but their apprehensions were unnecessary.

The first intimation of unusual conditions was noticed Sunday evening, when word was sent through the city for all members of the patrol fleet to report at once. Announcements were made from the stages in the various theatres, as well as at other places where men were accustomed to congregate, and the response was very quick. It was stated that the hasty summons was simply a test of what could be accomplished in case of necessity, so no particular excitement was caused, but those who were familiar with conditions were inclined to think that it was more than a test drill.

As soon as word was received here of the operations of the submarines off the coast all the entrances to Narragansett Bay were closed, and no vessels were allowed to enter or leave for a time. The Fall River Line steamer was allowed to sail for New York each evening by special permission and the fishing fleet was allowed to come in, but the vessels were held here when they arrived.

There were many wild reports of the submarines in this vicinity and off Block Island, and there were reports of the sinking of one of the invaders off Block Island, but they were probably all without foundation. The naval men who responded to the call for duty were eager in the chase and all hoped for a chance at the enemy.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

At the monthly meeting of the board of aldermen on Tuesday evening, a large number of bills were approved and ordered paid from the several appropriations. Bids for furnishing the city with \$80,000 in anticipation of taxes were received from several out of town bankers, and the award was made to Solomon Brothers at 4.79 per cent.

Alderman Ledy, who was absent on account of illness, sent a communication stating that his attention had been called to a nuisance caused by smoke from the plant of the Aquidneck Dairyman's Association on Tew's court. The matter was referred to Alderman Ledy to investigate, but it seemed the general opinion that the situation was due to the fact that hard coal cannot be obtained.

Aldermen Hanley and Martin were made a committee to look into the question of leave of absence for men of the fire department, as Chief Kirwin reported that at least one of his men is already enrolled and others are likely to be called; the eligible list is also greatly reduced. The matter of establishing a public market on Market square was referred to the representative council, as the act passed by the General Assembly gave the power to the council and not to the board of aldermen.

Considerable routine business was transacted, including the receipt of reports from various city departments.

Prize Day at St. George's School comes next Saturday, and the annual school banquet will be held in the evening. There will probably be a large number of visitors to stay at the school during the closing exercises. The school has lost five of its graduates in the great war, and has a large number of alumni on the active service list at home and abroad. The school has done its full share in the patriotic work of the country.

"The Lance," the year book published by the boys of St. George's School, is practically finished and will be ready for delivery before Prize Day, which is next Saturday. The work has been done at the Mercury Office, most of the composition having been done on the new Linotype recently installed. The general appearance of the book is very fine and it will be a credit to the school.

Edgar H. Thompson of this city has been promoted to the rank of Major in the regular army, and assigned to duty at a concentration camp near Palo Alto, California. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Thompson of this city.

City Solicitor Jeremiah A. Sullivan has returned to duty after an operation for appendicitis which was performed some weeks ago in Providence.

### RECENT DEATHS.

#### SENATOR GUY NORMAN.

Lieutenant Guy Norman, U. S. N., Senator from Newport in the General Assembly, and one of Newport's best known sons, died at the Massachusetts General Hospital early Monday morning, after a few days' treatment there. Lieutenant Norman was given leave from his ship, the North Carolina, to go to the Hospital for an operation. On Sunday he was reported as making favorable progress and his speedy recovery was hoped for, but heart weakness developed and he died very suddenly. The news of his unexpected death cast a gloom over the city, where he was so well known and deeply beloved.

Lieutenant Norman was born in this city on July 7, 1868, a son of the late George H. and Abby (Kinsley) Norman. He received an excellent education, being graduated from Harvard University in 1890 and also studying in Germany for a time. His active business life was devoted to banking and railroad affairs, and he had served as director on a number of large corporations. A few years ago, he gave up some of his active business interests and returned to Newport to live, purchasing an attractive residence on Washington street.

Upon his return to Newport, Mr. Norman became actively interested in political affairs, and made a strong contest for the Republican nomination for Congress from the First District, but was unsuccessful. He was then induced to accept the nomination for Senator from this city and received a surprisingly large majority. He served but one year of his two year term, because of his enrollment in the United States Navy at the close of the January session in 1917. His seat was never declared vacant, however, and his name was read at every roll call throughout the January session just ended. In his legislative career, Senator Norman was a Republican, but maintained independent action on a number of measures in which he believed the party organization to be on the wrong side. Nevertheless, he was held in high esteem by his associates who respected his strength of character and his fearless adherence to his ideals. During the past winter his seat in the Senate Chamber was decorated with a handsome silk service flag in his honor.

Mr. Norman was a staunch patriot and had seen active service in two wars. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898 he volunteered for service in the navy, receiving a commission and being assigned to duty on the battleship Iowa, commanded by "Fighting Bob" Evans. When the United States entered the present war, Mr. Norman applied for active service and was commissioned a first lieutenant in the regular navy, being assigned to duty on the North Carolina. He had been with his ship for over a year, and in that time had made many trips across the ocean on escort duty.

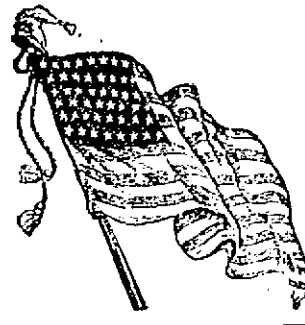
Mr. Norman is survived by a widow, and one daughter—Mrs. Hope Bacon, wife of Mr. Elliot Cowden Bacon. Three brothers and three sisters also survive—Messrs. Bradford, Maxwell, and Reginald Norman, and Mrs. Frederick H. Prince, Mrs. William R. Hunter and Mrs. George Cerio.

Funeral services were held in Boston on Tuesday, and the remains were brought to this city on Wednesday, where further services were held at Trinity Church in the presence of a large number of friends. An escort of two companies of apprentice seamen from the Training Station, under command of Lieutenant John Borland, rendered full naval honors, being accompanied by the Station Band. Rev. Stanley C. Hughes read the simple service, and the honorary bearers were officers of the Navy and Reserve Force, the under bearers being chief petty officers. The remains were taken to Forest Hills Cemetery for cremation.

Last Sunday was a busy day at the Beach, being the hottest day of the season thus far. All the attractions that were open were liberally patronized, and there were many bathers for so early in the season. It was one of the hottest days ever recorded at the season of the year.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Dorothy Anthony Arnold, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Fred A. Arnold, and Lieutenant Charles Lawton Sherman, son of Mrs. Benjamin B. H. Sherman. Lieutenant Sherman is on duty with the Engineer division of the National Army.

Dr. John H. Sweet is able to be out after having been seriously ill. He is still very weak and hopes to take a short vacation in Maine to recover his strength.



### MIDDLETOWN.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Following prayers at the house, Bliss Mine road, the funeral of Mrs. Emmie Blair, wife of Jesse Le Valley, was held Sunday at one o'clock at the Methodist Episcopal church with an unusually large attendance.

The pastor, Rev. George W. Manning, officiated, and a former church quartette sang two selections. This comprised Mrs. Ida M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Peckham and Mr. William J. Peckham.

The committal was in the adjoining cemetery, the deceased having been laid beside her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Blair.

The bearers were newly all cousins, Messrs. Howard Townsend and Elton Shea, of Providence, William Gifford and Isaac Peabody of Middletown, Barclay Gifford of Portsmouth, and the late, Everett Gayne of Providence, an intimate friend.

Relatives were present from Providence, Taunton, Pawtucket, Attleboro and Newport.

Mrs. Maude Townsend Taylor, of Providence, and her young son, Courtney, will make their home for the present with Mr. Le Valley.

Rev. Latta Griswold of Lenox, Mass., was the preacher Sunday morning at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel. As has been his annual custom since leaving Middletown he will later spend his vacation here, supplying for Rev. I. Harding Hughes, the rector, during his vacation. A memorial day service was held at the chapel on Thursday of last week, also at the Church of the Holy Cross.

Thirty-two dollars were cleared as a result of the recent "War Song Concert" given at the town hall by the women of Aquidneck Grange in a competitive entertainment with the men of this Grange. The money was turned over to Joseph A. Peckham, chairman of the Red Cross drive in Middletown, for the War Relief fund.

Many of the handsome ornamental trees and shrubs at the two entrances to the Middletown Cemetery were winter killed, also nearly all of the English box at "Whitehall," the historic home of Bishop Berkeley. All shrubbery has been very late in starting, particularly hedges.

Miss Sadie E. Peckham, who entertained the Oliphant Club on Friday last, at her home, "Orchard Hill Farm," presented a program of unusual interest upon "Birds" comprising readings, poems and bird games. There was also special music by Mrs. William L. Brown and Mrs. John P. Peckham. Light refreshments were served. There were several guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse I. Durfee have been entertaining Mrs. Durfee's brother, Ensign Roy Alton Nickerson, U. S. N., of the Engineer's Class of the Auxiliary Force of New York.

The Red Cross Auxiliary of the Berkeley Memorial Chapel continues to hold large and enthusiastic community meetings on each Friday evening at the Berkeley Parish House, the average attendance having been 60. A large amount of work is accomplished each week. As this is the regular day of St. Columba's Guild it was voted last week to change the Guild meetings to Wednesday afternoon for the present.

A party of 18 young people gave Mr. Lloyd Peckham a complete surprise on Monday evening at his home on Green End avenue in honor of his twenty-first birthday. The evening was spent with music, games, dancing, and singing. A collation (brought by the guests) was later served in the dining room. Mr. Peckham, with his mother, Mrs. Reston S. Peckham, had just returned from Boston where they had been visiting an uncle, Benjamin Howland, formerly of Middletown. While there they were joined by Mrs. Peckham's elder son, Roy Peckham, of Camp Devens.

At a business meeting of the cabinet of the Epworth League, held Monday at the parlor of the M. E. church, it was voted to hold the annual lawn party at the church on July 17th. A chicken salad supper will be served and there will be an entertainment in the evening.

The monthly meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society was held Tuesday at the M. E. church parlors. An interesting program was conducted upon "Sacrifices and Offerings," and a thank offering of \$4.00 was received.

The lecturer's hour at the meeting of Aquidneck Grange on Thursday next at the town hall, will be in charge of Miss Agnes Murphy.

A large number of fish are being shipped from Newport each afternoon, but some men who are in position to know say that the time is coming when scup will be as scarce in these waters as salmon are now.

The number of men on duty at the Naval Training Station is reported to be the largest ever assembled there. More recruits are coming in every day.





## A CLEVER ILLUSTRATION WITH CONCLUSIVE PROOF.

There is an old formula in philosophy which says that two things can never occupy the same place at the same time. As a change illustration, drive a nail into a board and you will find with every stroke of the hammer, that it will force the particles of wood into which it is being driven, finally making a place for itself, and proving that the nail and the wood do not occupy the same place at the same time.

**DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER** and Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cannot occupy the same place at the same time. If you are troubled with frequent pains in the back; if your urine stains linen; if you urinate frequently during the night, and a burning pain accompanies its passage, your kidneys and bladder are in bad shape and should be treated at once.

Every dose of DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY slowly but surely pushes aside some of the particles of the diseased kidneys and bladder, and the diseased particles disappear. Do not lose faith in the remedy, if you are not entirely cured by one bottle, because if these diseases have fastened their grip on you, it is longer and harder to drive them away.

Druggists sell it in **New 50 Cent Size** and the regular \$1.00 size bottles. Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, New York, N.Y.

## New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing freight and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

Time Table Revised May 6, 1918.  
Leave New York for Fall River, Taunton and Boston week days, 6:20, 8:15, 10:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:10, 5:05, 7:00 p. m. (for Fall River), 9:10 p. m. (for Taunton).  
Leave New York for New Haven, 6:20, 8:15, 10:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:10, 5:05, 7:00 p. m. (for New Haven), 9:10 p. m. (for New Haven).  
Leave New Haven for New York, 6:20, 8:15, 10:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:10, 5:05, 7:00 p. m. (for New York), 9:10 p. m. (for New York).  
Leave New Haven for Taunton, 6:20, 8:15, 10:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:10, 5:05, 7:00 p. m. (for Taunton), 9:10 p. m. (for Taunton).  
Leave Taunton for New Haven, 6:20, 8:15, 10:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:10, 5:05, 7:00 p. m. (for New Haven), 9:10 p. m. (for New Haven).  
Leave Taunton for New York, 6:20, 8:15, 10:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:10, 5:05, 7:00 p. m. (for New York), 9:10 p. m. (for New York).  
Leave Taunton for Boston, 6:20, 8:15, 10:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:10, 5:05, 7:00 p. m. (for Boston), 9:10 p. m. (for Boston).  
Leave Boston for Taunton, 6:20, 8:15, 10:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:10, 5:05, 7:00 p. m. (for Taunton), 9:10 p. m. (for Taunton).  
Leave Boston for New Haven, 6:20, 8:15, 10:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:10, 5:05, 7:00 p. m. (for New Haven), 9:10 p. m. (for New Haven).  
Leave Boston for New York, 6:20, 8:15, 10:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:10, 5:05, 7:00 p. m. (for New York), 9:10 p. m. (for New York).  
Leave Boston for Fall River, 6:20, 8:15, 10:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:10, 5:05, 7:00 p. m. (for Fall River), 9:10 p. m. (for Fall River).

## Commonwealth Hotel

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Offers rooms with hot and cold water for \$1.00 per day; which includes free use of public shower baths. Nothing to equal this in New England. Rooms with private bath for \$1.50 per day; suites of two rooms and bath for \$2.00 per day.

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Troops Suffered From Thirst.

Some of the hardships experienced by the British forces in Palestine are described in a letter received by a friend in Montreal from a priest. The letter, written shortly before the fall of Jerusalem, tells of a day early in November when a camel convoy from Beersheba was unable to reach the men then fighting for the deliverance of the Holy City from the Turk.

"There was a hot wind blowing," wrote the priest. "A tumbler full of water was left in my bottle, which I divided between four officers whose lips were split and covered with a green slime. That afternoon I had a burial service, and literally I could not articulate without keeping my hand to my mouth and pulling my lower lip off my teeth, while bullets from a concealed sniper whizzed past us. In the evening water came in enough to give each one bottle—quite inadequate."

**Yew Trees Longest Lived.**

None of the native trees grow to such an age as the old-fashioned yew. Yew trees exist now that are known to be over 2,000 years old. Oaks ran the yew closely in the race for age, and several have lived 1,500 years. It is claimed. Chestnuts reach the age of 800 occasionally, and elms, which are not particularly long lived as trees go, may see 300 before they die.

## OUTWITTING THE HUN

Continued from Page 2

bread over. There was just one way of getting that bread, and that was to draw lots. Consequently that was what started the lottery. I believe if a man had ever been inclined to cheat he would have been sorely tempted in this instance, but the game was played absolutely square, and if a man had been caught cheating the chances are that he would have been shunned by the rest of the officers as long as he was in prison. I was fortunate enough to win the prize twice.

"One man—and I think he was the smallest ever in the camp—won't on three successive days, but it was well for him that his luck deserted him on the fourth day, for he probably would have been handled rather roughly by the rest of the crowd, who were growing suspicious. But we handled the drawing ourselves and knew there was nothing crooked about it, so he was spared.

We were allowed to buy pears, and being small and very hard, they were used as the stakes in many a game. But the interest in these little games was as keen as if the stakes had been piles of money instead of two or three half-starved pears. No man was ever so reckless, however, in all the betting as to wager his own ration.

By the most scheming and sacrificing I ever did in my life I managed to hoard two pieces of bread (grudgingly spared at the time from my daily rations), but I was preparing for the day when I should escape—if I ever should. It was not a sacrifice easily made either, but instead of eating bread I ate pears until I finally got one piece of bread ahead; and when I could force myself to stick to the pear diet again, I saved the other piece from that day's allowance, and in days to come I had cause to credit myself fully for the foresight.

Whenever a new prisoner came in and his German hosts had satisfied themselves as to his life history and taken down all the details—that is all he would give them—he was immediately surrounded by his fellow prisoners, who were eager for any bit of news or information he could possibly give them, and as a rule he was glad to tell us, because, if he had been in the hands of the Huns for any length of time, he had seen very few English officers.

The conditions of this prison were bad enough when a man was in normal good health, but it was barbarous to subject a wounded soldier to the hardships and discomforts of the place. However, this was the fate of a poor private we discovered there one day in terrific pain, suffering from shrapnel in his stomach and back. All of us officers asked to have him sent to a hospital, but the doctors curtly refused, saying it was against orders. So the poor creature went on suffering from day to day and was still there when I left—another victim of German cruelty.

At one time in this prison camp there were a French marine, a French flying officer, two Belgian soldiers, and of the United Kingdom one from Canada, two from England, three from Ireland, a couple from Scotland, one from Wales, a man from South Africa, one from Algeria, and a New Zealander, the latter being from my own squadron, a man whom I thought had been killed, and he was equally surprised when brought into the prison to find me there. In addition there were a Chinaman and myself from the U. S. A.

It was quite a cosmopolitan group, and as one typical Irishman said, "Sure, and we have every nation that's worth mentioning, including the darn Germans with us whites." Of course this was not translated to the Germans, nor was it even spoken in their hearing, or we probably would not have had quite so cosmopolitan a bunch. Each man in the prison was ready to uphold his native country in any argument that could possibly be started, and it goes without saying that I never took a back seat in any of them with my praise for America, with the Canadian and Chinaman chiming in on my side. But they were friendly arguments; we were all in the same boat and that was no place for quarreling.

Every other morning the weather allowing, we were taken to a large swimming pool and were allowed to have a bath. There were two pools, one for the German officers and one for the men. Although we were officers, we had to use the pool occupied by the men. While we were in swimming a German guard with a rifle across his knees sat at each corner of the pool and watched us closely as we dressed and undressed. English interpreters accompanied us on all of these trips, so at no time could we talk without their knowing what was going on.

Whenever we were taken out of the prison for any purpose they always paraded us through the most crowded streets—evidently to give the populace an idea that they were getting lots of prisoners. The German soldiers we passed on these occasions made no effort to hide their smiles and sneers.

The Belgian people were apparently very curious to see us, and they used to turn out in large numbers whenever the word was passed that we were out. At times the German guards would strike the women and children who crowded too close to us. One day I smiled and spoke to a pretty girl, and when she replied, a German made a run for her. Luckily she stepped into the house before he reached her, or I am afraid my salutation would have resulted seriously for her and I would have been powerless to have assisted her.

Whenever we passed a Belgian home or other building which had been wrecked by bombs by our aircraft our guards made us stop a moment or two while they passed sneering remarks among themselves.

One of the most interesting souvenirs I have of my imprisonment at Courtrai is a photograph of a group of us taken in the prison courtyard.

The picture was made by one of the guards, who sold copies of it to those of us who were able to pay his price—one mark apiece.

As we faced the camera I suppose we all tried to look our happiest, but the majority of us, I am afraid, were too sick at heart to raise a smile, even for this occasion. One of our Hun guards is shown in the picture seated at the table. I am standing directly behind him, attired in my flying tunic, which they allowed me to wear all the time I was in prison, as is the usual custom with prisoners of war. Three of the British officers shown in the picture, in the foreground, are clad in "shorts."

Through all my subsequent adventures I was able to retain a print of this interesting picture, and although when I gaze at it now it only serves to increase my gratification at my ultimate escape, it fills me with regret to think that my fellow prisoners were not so fortunate! All of them by this time are undoubtedly eating their hearts up in the prison camps of interior Germany. Poor fellows!

Despite the scanty fare and the restrictions we were under in this prison, we did manage on one occasion to arrange a regular banquet. The planning which was necessary helped to pass the time.

At this time there were eight of us. We decided that the principal thing we needed to make the affair a success was potatoes, and I conceived a plan to get them. Every other afternoon they took us for a walk in the country, and it occurred to me that it would be a comparatively simple matter for us to pretend to be tired and sit down when we came to the first potato patch.

It worked out nicely. When we came to the first potato patch that afternoon, we told our guards that we wanted to rest a bit and we were allowed to sit down. In the course of the next five minutes each of us managed to get a potato or two. Being Irish, I got six.

When we got back to the prison, I managed to steal a handkerchief full of sugar, which, with some apples that we were allowed to purchase, we easily converted into a sort of jam.

We now had potatoes and jam, but no bread. It happened that the Hun who had charge of the potatoes was a great musician. It was not very difficult to prevail upon him to play us some music, and while he went out to get his zither I went into the bread pantry and stole a loaf of bread.

Most of us had saved some butter from the day before, and we used it to fry our potatoes. By bribing one of the guards, he bought some eggs for us. They cost 25 cents apiece, but we were determined to make this banquet a success, no matter what it cost.

The cooking was done by the prison cook, whom, of course, we had to bribe.

When the meal was ready to serve it consisted of scrambled eggs, fried potatoes, bread and jam, and a pitcher of beer which we were allowed to buy.

That was the 23rd of August. Had I known that it was to be the last real meal that I was to eat for many weeks, I might have enjoyed it even more than I did, but it was certainly very good.

We had cooked enough for eight, but while we were still eating, another joined us. He was an English officer who had just been brought in on a stretcher. For seven days, he told us, he had lain in a shell hole, wounded, and he was almost famished, and we were mighty glad to share our banquet with him.

We called on each man for a speech, and one might have thought that we were at a first-class club meeting. A few days after that our party was broken up and some of the men, I suppose, I shall never see again.

One of the souvenirs of my adventure is a check given me during this "banquet" by Lieut. James Henry Dickson of the Tenth Royal Irish Fusiliers, a fellow prisoner. It was for 20 francs and was made payable to the order of "Mr. Pat O'Brien, 2nd Lieut." Poor Jim forgot to scratch out the "London" and substitute "Courtrai" on the date line, but its value as a souvenir is just as great. When he gave it to me he had no idea that I would have an opportunity so soon afterward to cash it in person, although I am quite sure that whatever financial reverses I may be destined to meet, my want will never be great enough to induce me to realize on that check.

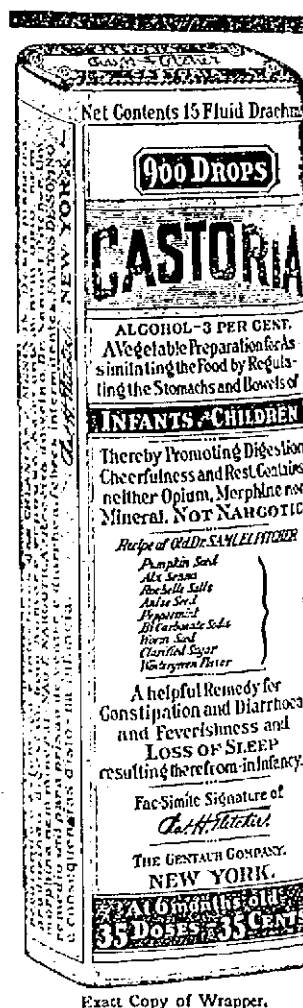
There was one subject that was talked about in this prison whenever conversation lagged, and I suppose it is the same in other prisons too. What were the chances of escape?

Every man seemed to have a different idea and one way, I suppose, was about as impracticable as another. None of us ever expected to get a chance to put our ideas into execution, but it was interesting speculation, and anyway one can never tell what opportunities might present themselves.

One suggestion was that we disguise ourselves as women. "O'Brien would stand a better chance disguised as a horse!" declared another, referring to the fact that my height (I am six feet two inches) would make me more conspicuous as a woman than as a man.

Another suggested that we steal a German Gotha—a type of airplane used for long-distance bombing. It is these machines which are used for bombing London. They are manned by three men, one sitting in front with a machine gun, the pilot sitting behind him and an observer sitting in the rear with another machine gun. We figured that, at a pinch, perhaps, seven or eight of us could make our escape in a single machine. They have two motors of very high horse power, fly very high and make wonderful speed. But we had no chance to put this idea to the test.

I worked out another plan by which I thought I might have a chance if I could ever get into one of the German airplanes. I would conceal myself in one of the hangars, wait until one of the German machines started out, and as he taxied along the ground I would



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rush out, shout at the top of my voice and point excitedly at his wheels. This, I figured, would cause the pilot to stop and get out to see what was wrong. By that time I would be up to him, and as he stooped over to inspect the machine, I could knock him senseless, jump into the machine and he over the lines before the Huns could make up their minds just what had happened.

It was a fine dream, but my chance was not to come that way.

There were dozens of other ways which we considered. One man would be for endeavoring to make his way right through the lines. Another thought the safest plan would be to swim some river that crossed the lines.

The idea of making one's way to Holland, a neutral country, occurred to everyone, but the one great obstacle in that direction, we all realized, was the great barrier of barbed and electrically charged wire which guards every foot of the frontier between Belgium and Holland, and which is closely watched by the German sentries.

This barrier was a three-fold affair. It consisted first of a barbed wire wall six feet high. Six feet beyond that was a nine-foot wall of wire powerfully charged with electricity. To touch it meant electrocution. Beyond that, at a distance of six feet, was another wall of barbed wire six feet high.

Beyond the barrier lay Holland and liberty, but how to get there was a problem which none of us could solve and few of us ever expected to have a chance to try.

Mine came sooner than I expected.

To be continued

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

**How Floating Dust Causes Fire.**  
Spontaneous combustion is caused, so the chemists tell us, by floating particles of coal dust or other inflammable material jostling and clashing against one another until the friction they set up raises their temperature to the ignition point. If this explanation is correct, it would appear as if such fires could be prevented by perfect ventilation. Such, however, is not the case, for ventilation may actually help to bring about fire by spontaneous combustion. Air facilitates oxidation, really fanning the warm dust into a blaze. Keep air damp and quiet to avoid fire.—Popular Science Monthly.

**Unexplored Canadian Land.**  
It is believed that nearly 20 per cent of Canada is still undiscovered, and if Indian reports are to be believed, there is in the basin of the Mackenzie river one of the largest areas of possible oil-bearing country on the face of the earth. The Indians report the existence of lakes a hundred miles and over that long in Yukon that no white man has ever seen, while even the Indians apparently know nothing of the as yet untrodden Mackenzie mountains.

**Easy to Translate.**  
An Irishman was sitting in an inn in County Mayo one day, while it was raining furiously outside. A nobleman's brougham drew up at the door of the hostelry. Blazoned on the panels of its doors were the arms of its owner, inscribed with the motto, "Fides regnat ubique." "Pat," asked some one of the Irishman, "how do you translate that?" "Easy enough," Pat replied. "Fides regnat ubique"—Faith! It rains everywhere."

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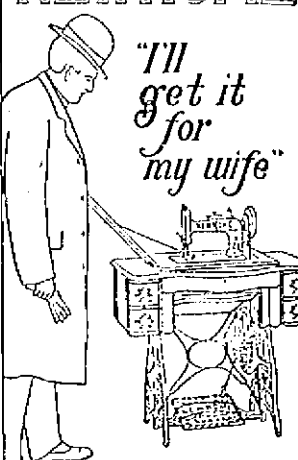
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OFFICE OF  
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181 THAMES ST.

No Coke will be sold or orders received for same until further notice.

**Newport Gas Light Co.**

**How Alaska Got Its Name.**  
The name Alaska is said to have been given to the whole of that territory by the Russian traders who first reached the island of Unalaska, on the authority of the natives, who declared that to the eastward there was a great land or territory which was called Alayaska. From this the present name of Alaska is derived.

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## The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Times Telephone 131  
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Saturday, June 8, 1918



In the tremendous battle that has been waging for the past fortnight in France the Germans have gained nothing which is of permanent value to them, while the sacrifice of lives on their part has been appalling.

If Free-Traders are not driven out of control of Congress this Fall the Underwood Free-Trade Tariff act will prevail for three years more and poverty will prevail as well.

The Senate passed the Smoot pension bill increasing the pension to Civil War veterans to a maximum of \$40 a month. It will increase the expenditures for pensions \$36,000,000 a year.

The Food Administration is against table d'hôte meals, believing that the wide variety or flat price tends to increase consumption. Request is made that patrons write their orders, rather than have a large selection of dishes placed at their disposal. The number of foods served should be reduced to the barest minimum.

The U-boat exploit along the Atlantic Coast the past week has doubtless done the Germans more harm than it has good. While the destruction of property has in no way helped the Kaiser it has served to stir up the American people to a greater determination to wipe out the Prussian barbarians. Something of this kind was perhaps needed to put more life into the work of defeating Autocracy.

Messages from Cologne describe the Kaiser's visit to the battlefield. The imperial party traveled in two powerful armored motor cars, which were carefully camouflaged, as the German higher command holds the allied airman in great respect. When the Kaiser climbed to the summit of Winterberg he was without an escort in order to escape the notice of the enemy.

Fall River liquor dealers will do well to be a little more careful how they sell liquor to Uncle Sam's men. A soldier got off from a Fall River car the other night so drunk he did not know his own name. It will be well for Secretary Daniels to keep an eye on that town.

Secretary Daniels says coal consumption of the navy for the ensuing fiscal year will be three or four times that for the year just ending. That means that the ordinary consumer may have to go without coal next winter.

The commander of the German U-boat which shelled and then sank the former Holland-American freighter Texel, is quoted as saying: "I hate to do this. I used to command an American liner, and I have some good friends among the commanders of American steamers. I commanded on big American liners before we started this fast, but war is war, so we will go right through with this little job." This is another evidence that the German fighting machine has ceased to be human.

Stories of Germany's submarine cruises may be dismissed, says Archibald S. Hurd, a widely known British writer on naval subjects. "They are merely large submarines," he says. "It is because German submarines of about 80 tons could remain at sea only a short time, were very uncomfortable, and the conditions were very killing on the nerves of the crews that the enemy evolved a larger type, modeled on the Deutschland. This type having been designed, it was deemed to indulge in exasperation, in order to impress the world."

## TO RAISE \$4,000,000 BY TAXES.

The United States has responded to the annual tax of \$4,000,000,000 on corporations and incomes, levied for last year. So it is assumed by men in high places for this year we can stand \$5,000,000,000. Maybe we can, and maybe we will. It is estimated that such a sum represents about one-fifth of the annual gross income of the people of the United States. It is further said that it represents a full two-thirds of the net annual savings of the American people.

Not only will the people of the United States be expected to meet a tax levy of \$5,000,000,000 for this year, but they will also have to subscribe heavily for additional bond issues if the total war budget is to be approximately \$54,000,000,000 for the current year, as now seems probable—\$54,000,000,000 in more.

Less than a quarter of a century ago Speaker Reed declared that the United States was a billion dollar country—meaning that it had reached the point where the annual output of goods and services had reached a billion dollars. It is therefore a billion dollar country—meaning that it had reached the point where the annual output of goods and services had reached a billion dollars.

BLOCK ISLAND.  
MEMORIAL DAY EXERCISES.

The Memorial Day exercises were by far the most interesting ever carried out here, the Naval Base contributing much to make the day a memorable one.

The Naval Force formed at their headquarters at 9:30 and marched to the Town Hall, where the town officials and clergy were taken under escort. From there the column moved through the principal streets to the residence of Lieutenant Tompkins, where the three surviving veterans were to assemble. Comrade Dickson was unable to be there because of his infirmities, while Lieutenant Tompkins was only able to come out upon the piazza and receive the salute of the men in line. Comrade John Thomas, 82 years of age, was the only veteran able to attend the service and go to the cemetery. The First Baptist church was filled to its utmost capacity. The members of the Red Cross being seated in the west gallery, while a large chorus of school children filled the east gallery.

The service was called to order by C. C. Hall, Esq., who in a few well chosen words introduced Hon. Ray G. Lewis as president of the day. Mr. Lewis spoke briefly of the duties of citizenship and of our appreciation of what the defenders of the flag had done and were doing, and under his direction the following program was given:

Organ Voluntary—Mrs. Grace MacLaren.

Invocation—Rev. L. B. Rose, of the West Side Baptist church.

Chorus—By School Children, "Our Flag."

Reading of Memorial Day Proclamation, Rev. Mr. Blake, Secretary of Y. M. C. A.

Solo—"The Vacant Chair," Mr. Cornwall, of the Naval Base.

Prayer—Rev. Mr. Crossley, of the Primitive Church.

Selection—School Children, "America the Beautiful."

Address—Rev. H. A. Roberts, D. D., pastor of First Church.

Hymn—"America," School children and audience.

Benediction—Rev. Mr. Blake.

At the close of the exercises, the line of march was again taken up, and the column marched to the cemetery where brief exercises were held, consisting of prayer by Secretary Blake, recitation of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, by Sylvia Barber, benediction by Dr. Roberts, firing of salute by gun squad, and the sounding of taps.

## SOUTH LANCERS THEM.

Henry Johnson, a colored soldier, of Albany, New York, has been cited and decorated by the French military authorities for what the French general of division terms "a magnificent example of courage and energy."

With him was Neatham Roberts, another colored man. "Both men fought bravely," says Tversing in his official report of the exploit.

On the same day that the cables from France brought the news of Johnson's and Roberts' heroism, the wires from Valdeira, Georgia, brought the story of the lynching of a colored woman, Mary Turner, by name, because she had attempted to resist the lynching of her husband.

This coincidence has moved the New York World to inquire: "With tens of thousands of American negroes fighting for civilization in France under the American flag, how much longer are the American people to tolerate negro lynchings?"

The answer is easy. Negro lynchings will be tolerated in the South—where they occur almost exclusively—so long as the political party to which the New York World adheres is permitted to deprive negro citizens of their right to vote and thus, through the exercise of their civil rights, to protect their rights to property and to life.

## SHOT, HANGED OR EXECUTED.

Representative J. M. C. Smith, of Michigan believes that the country has had quite enough of tempering with the spies and German agents that almost daily are causing destruction of supplies and hindering in one way or another our war preparations.

Every red blooded American will get a thrill when he reads a bill that Mr. Smith has introduced in the House. Without mincing words the Congressman provides a means of disposing of plotters against the Government that will bring the heavy endorsement of all who have read of the outrages that have been perpetrated during the past few months. The bill is as follows:

"Sec. 1. That all persons convicted of being spies shall be shot."

"Sec. 2. That all persons convicted of treason shall be hanged."

"Sec. 3. That all persons convicted of blowing up or setting fire to a munition plant, railroad bridge, or public building shall be executed."

"Sec. 4. That all persons convicted of interfering against the Government, willfully disabling ships or any machine or machinery used in the manufacture of munitions, or willfully using and purposely putting poor material in the construction of any kind of airplane, truck, vehicle, or explosive, or powder, or explosive to be used for war, with a view to cripple or impair its usefulness, shall be imprisoned for life."

When the war is won we will be a great and rich nation, but we will still owe an immense amount of money, and most important of all, will have a massive army of 5,000,000 men, or more, seeking industrial pursuits. Are we going to employ them here at a reasonable living wage, according to American standards? Or are we going to ship in European and Asiatic manufactured goods made by cheap labor? Or are we going to compel our producers to work on the same scale as the foreigner? That's the issue which is before us when we go to the polls to vote, says the American Economist.

During May 44 ships, totaling 263, 571 tons, were delivered to the Shipping Board, three times the output of January and twice that of February.

The output for the first five months of 1918 was well along towards 1,000,000 tons, which mark officials expect to be passed this month.

Production in Great Britain was 17,832 tons in January, 17,007 in February, 22,311 in March and 19,000 in April, a total of 66,157 tons.

## PORTSMOUTH.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

The marriage of Miss Lillian Alberta Berger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Berger of Eastover, to Mr. Rutherford Sherman Elliott, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Elliott, took place at St. Mary's Church on Saturday evening at 6:30. Rev. Everett P. Smith, rector, performed the ceremony. The bride wore a pretty gown of white crepe de chine, trimmed with opalescent beads and a veil caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white roses. Miss Helen Harris of Newport was the maid of honor. She wore a dress of pink tulle and a pink hat, and carried a bouquet of pale pink carnations. Mr. Ward Elliott, brother of the groom, acted as best man. The ushers were Mr. John R. Manchester, Jr., uncle of the groom, Robert Carr of Newport, a cousin, Joseph Backett and Daniel Thompson, also of Newport. The bride was given away by her father. All the men wore tuxedos of white tulle. The church was prettily decorated with white flowers. After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Elliott, where the rooms were elaborately decorated with cut flowers, roses being largely used. Refreshments were served in the dining-room where the decorations were unusually beautiful. A large array of gifts were displayed, among them being a chest of silver, a set of dishes and other china, silver, linen, cut glass and pictures.

The bride's traveling gown was of blue serge and she wore a large black hat. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott left by motor for Providence, New London and New York. Upon their return they will begin housekeeping in Mr. Rutherford Elliott's tenement house at Sandy Point Farm.

Mrs. Eunice A. Greene has been entertaining her granddaughter, Miss Helen Allen of Fall River, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Luman and daughter of Fall River have been guests of Mrs. Luman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leander Coggeshall.

A three-ton Packard truck loaded with supplies for Port Adams and coming from Boston broke down near St. Mary's Church on Monday evening. Another large truck was sent from Newport, the load was transferred to this and later delivered at Port Adams. The big truck was left here several days.

Early Monday morning a large touring car going toward Newport with five passengers and a chauffeur ran into a new wall belonging to Charles A. Allyn near Middletown line and tore down a large piece of wall and broke off a large granite gate post. The car was wrecked, but there is no report of anyone being injured.

Mr. John Hedley of Garden City, Long Island, has been guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hedley. Mr. Hedley expects to sail "overseas" soon.

Mrs. Frederick Balfour of South Framingham, Mass., has been spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur C. Wheeler.

Miss Kate L. Durfee has returned from a visit to Providence.

An auxiliary of the Red Cross Chapter of Newport has been formed in St. Paul's parish. The auxiliary is not denominational and any and all persons may connect themselves with it. The following committees were appointed: Chairman, Mrs. Lucy Anthony; Assistant Chairman, Mrs. Henry F. Anthony; Treasurer, Mrs. William B. Clarke; General Work Committee, Mrs. Letitia Lawton, Mrs. Albert W. Lawrence, Mrs. Walter B. Chase, Mrs. Oliver G. Hicks, Mrs. Hall; Yarn Committee, Mrs. Hannah Sisson.

The children of Bristol Ferry school have contributed \$10 to the Red Cross fund.

Mr. Edmund Perry Brown died at his home on Glen street early Saturday morning after an illness of about a year. He was the son of the late Leonard and Sarah (Wilcox) Brown, and was born April 6, 1845, being one of seven children, the others being Sarah Anna, widow of William L. Sisson of Newport; Fannie P., wife of Joseph Dennis, William J. Brown of this town, Etta, wife of William Coggeshall, Harriet, wife of William Tallman of Fall River, and Elizabeth, wife of Edmund Chase of this town. Fannie and Etta both died many years ago. Mr. Brown is also survived by a widow, who was Josephine Tallman, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Levi Tallman, and by a son, Clarence Tallman, also of this town. The funeral was held on Tuesday at 2 o'clock. Rev. Robert L. Downing conducted the services. The bearers were: Michael J. Murphy, Robert Purcell, George Manchester and Benjamin Wray. The interment was in the Portsmouth Cemetery. There were many beautiful flowers. Mr. Brown was a farmer and a fruit grower. He will be greatly missed from his neighborhood where he was regarded as a good man and a kind neighbor.

Corporal Ernest Cross of Camp Devens has been promoted to sergeant.

Mr. Robert Downing has gone to Cambridge with his dramatic company to present the play "Somewhere in France," which was written for Mr. Downing, and which he recently presented so successfully in Newport.

Miss Martha Ashley has returned from a visit to Chelsea, Mass.

Mrs. Eunice A. Green entertained the Women's Christian Temperance Union. There were devotional services and a business meeting where it was decided to join the Red Cross Auxiliary. There were several articles read by Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Thomas J. Sweet, Mrs. A. Edward Kealey, Mrs. Richard Macomber, and Mrs. George A. Faulkner.

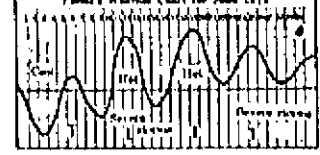
Mrs. Clara Thompson, of Newport conducted the services at the Christian church on Sunday.

Mrs. Ringenberg, Mr. G. Calvin Ringenberg of Fall River, and Mr. Carl Ringenberg of Ames, Iowa, have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Anthony.

Only two young men from this town registered in Bristol Wednesday, as having come of age since a year ago today. Two from Tiverton were also registered.

From the date of the establishment of flying schools and camps in this country and at Camp Borden, Toronto, until April 24, 1918, there have been 162 deaths in flying accidents.

## WEATHER BULLETIN.



Washington, D. C., June 7. Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent June 10 to 16, warm wave 9 to 13, cool wave 12 to 16. This will be one of the two most severe storms of June. It will be preceded and followed by very low temperatures that will cause frosts in northern sections and the warm wave, in front of the storm, will cause unusually high temperatures. On east side of the storm heavier than usual rains are expected over large parts of the States and Canada. This storm will cause more rain south of latitude 37 than the greater storm last week of June, but the latter storm will cause more rain in Canada than in the States.

The great eclipse of the sun will occur afternoon of June 8. Near a line drawn from Portland, Oregon, to northeastern Florida the eclipse will be total and the sun darkened. There is no immediate danger expected from this interesting event. There is nothing in the superstitions about eclipses. Eclipses of the sun are caused by the moon passing between earth and sun. On June 21, at 4:38 a. m. 19th meridian time (6:38 advanced clock time), an eclipse of the moon will occur, caused by earth passing between sun and moon. This will be visible in nearly all of North America, all the Pacific ocean and Australia, and moon will set eclipsed at all stations near the Atlantic sea coast in the Americas.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about June 16 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross coast of Rockies by close of June 17, plains sections 18, meridian 10, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 19, eastern sections 20, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about June 21. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

This will bring another hot spell, but the storms will not be severe before they reach eastern sections. Rains will occur in Canada but not much rain in the States. Near June 19 will be a good time for harvesting, particularly alfalfa, southern oats and the early grasses. Bad time for harvesting is expected near June 26 and July 7.

Early last spring these bulletins advised farmers not to hold grain nor cotton at the unusually high prices. All who read these bulletins can now see the wisdom of that advice.

## Weekly Almanac JUNE 1918

STANDARD TIME.

Time in this city, 21 inst., Besse M., widow of the late William J. McGowan.

In this city, 21 inst., Mary Ann, wife of John Waters.

In this city, 21 inst., William Sullivan, aged 82 years.

In Providence, R. I., 21 inst., Edward P. Brown, aged 71 years.

In Providence, R. I., 21 inst., Sophia, widow of Albert Gray, died 21st inst.

In Fall River, May 31st, Mary Hamilton, widow of William Beattie, age 58 years, 21 days.

In Pawtucket, 21st inst., Dr. John William Bennett, in his 64th year.

At Westport, 21st inst., John W. Healy, formerly of North Tiverton, in his 72nd year.

At the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, and in this city, Norman, Lieutenant, U. S. N. R. F.

## Deaths.

In this city, 21 inst., Besse M., widow of the late William J. McGowan.

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At the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, and in this city, Norman, Lieutenant, U. S. N. R. F.

## HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and wishing information for themselves or friends regarding tenements, houses furnished and unfurnished and farms or sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to

## A. O'NEILL TAYLOR.

REAL ESTATE AGENT  
122 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1881.

He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the principal States and a Notary Public.

Has a branch office open all summer in Jamaica Plain for summer homes and country places.

## TO NEW YORK

FALL RIVER LINE  
Lv. Long Wharf daily 9:30 P. M.  
Fare \$3.50  
Tickets, etc. at 16 Franklin St., or Fall River  
THE NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

Until further notice, boats leave at 7:30 P. M.

## THE T. MUMFORD SEAFURY CO.

214 Francis Street.

## SPRING SHOES

This season's styles in footwear, for men, women and children are now here.

## STYLISH, DEPENDABLE SHOES

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SHOES AND OXFORDS IN THE NEW DARK TAN SHADES

## Full line of MILITARY FOOTWEAR

ROY SCOT SHOES  
\$2.50 \$3.50 a pair  
BLACK or TAN

## The T. Mumford Seafury Co.

214 Francis Street.

## Tel. 751

NEW ENGLAND NEWS  
IN TABLOID FORMItems of Interest From All  
Sections of Yankeeeland

The 76th division, national army, at Camp Devens, Mass., paid homage Memorial Day to the American heroes of days gone by. With the national and regimental colors and many gaudy flags, 26,000 uniformed men marched to the main parade field and formed an immense hollow square with the colors in the center. At the word of command every soldier came to present arms and the 303d Infantry band struck up the stirring notes of the "Star Spangled Banner." The march concluded, the men returned to "attention." The intense silence was broken by Chaplain Howard C. Poy of the 202nd Infantry who offered a prayer for "God's richest blessings on the president of the United States, his cabinet and all who walk with him through these troublous times; for the success of the army and navy; for the returns this day commemorates and for the time when the brotherhood of men shall reign throughout the world."

An appeal for funds for the National Red Star Relief Association, known as "the Red Cross for heroes," was a feature of the 16th annual parade of the Boston Work-Hours Relief Association held Memorial Day. Hundreds of housewives watched more than 70 of Boston's stout workhorses walk proudly to the reviewing stand and receive their blue and red ribbons and, with their drivers, well merited applause. While it was not so long as in recent years, there being but 750 entries, the parade was well up to the standard of previous annual performances and afforded a number of new features.

A letter has been received from Secretary Daniels congratulating employees of the Boston Navy Yard for their work during the Red Cross drive. The total raised by the civilian workers and the enlisted men was \$40,005. The letter from Secretary Daniels to Commandant Rush follows: "Please extend my congratulations to officers, enlisted personnel and civilian employees at Boston Navy Yard, upon their magnificent record in contribution to the Red Cross. This is but one of the evidences of sterling patriotism and splendid spirit of the men at the Boston Yard."

Ninety-one vendors received degrees at the annual commencement exercises of Bates College, Lewiston, Me., while Milton M. Atkins 17 was given a master of arts degree. The following were recipients of honorary degrees: Lt. Dr. President-elect Kenneth O. M. Ellis of Bowdoin College, B. D., The Rev. William J. Tward of Bowdoin, Me.; doctor of music, Will G. MacFarlane of Portland, Me., and A. M. Adahorth Millett of Belfast, Me.

The price of milk to the Boston consumer for June has been dropped to 14 cents, as compared with the May price of 14 1/2 cents, according to an announcement made by the New England regional milk commission. Butts are 8 cents and stores may not charge over 13 cents for quarts and 8 cents for pints.

At Providence, R. I., the Brown University Corporation elected Herbert H. Rice of Detroit and William P. Sheffield of Newport to the board of trustees, and Edmund Wood of New Bedford, Mass., and Alfred C. Bedford of Brooklyn as members of the corporation.

At the annual meeting of the Maine branch of the United National Association of Postoffice Clerks, held at Bangor, Me., Preston M. Williams of this city was elected.

The Boston Elevated has been authorized by the Public Service Commission to buy 300 new centre-entrance cars and 100 trailers, the former to cost about \$12,000 each and the latter \$5000.

140 INDICTED IN SPY HUNT.

Prominent Wisconsin Said to Figure in Espionage Charges.

Milwaukee.—More than 140 indictments charging violations of the espionage laws, have been returned by the federal grand jury, which has been in session at Superior, Wis.

While federal officials refused to discuss the action of the grand jury, it was stated by persons in close touch with the situation that several men prominent in Wisconsin are named in the indictments.

PLAGUE KILLS 111 IN A DAY.

Mysterious Disease in Spain Has Spread to Morocco.

Madrid.—The mysterious plague, which resembles influenza, has spread to Morocco, according to a dispatch received here. The Spanish garrison there has become affected.

One day's deaths in Spain totaled 111. In the last ten days plague victims have numbered more than 700. There are altogether 100,000 victims of the disease in the Spanish capital alone.

His "Den" Always Real.

"There, now," said the newspaper man's wife. "This room is to be your den, to do as you please with it. I shall not clean it up at any time. You may throw your papers around on the floor until you are sick of the looks of it. Then you may clean it up yourself, if it ever becomes so bad it offends your sense of decency." The plan was a great success. So much so that the man never introduced another woman into the room.

It is kept so by the newspaper man's wife, who says she will never let it go. It is a room that is kept so clean and tidy that it is a model for all other rooms.

The proposal of Rhode Island men to have the Southern New England Railway, a Grand Trunk subsidiary, rejected by the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. McAdoo has led Senator Gerry that after a investigation by Judge Loring and a railroad board and by A. E. Smith, the regional director, they agree on the extension at this time is not likely.

Knowing the men who were in the war, the anti-lobbying committee, which requires even the least influential of Massachusetts men to be in the war for at least 25 years, has been a great success. It is a committee that is kept so clean and tidy that it is a model for all other committees.

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## The National Exchange Bank

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business on May 10, 1914.

## RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$1,070,70 31
Customer's liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted by it	2,191 29
Total Loans	\$1,072,89 60
Overdrafts, secured, \$1,911 51; unsecured, \$6,977 17	8,888 68
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (per value)	15,000 00
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2 percent and 4 percent, unpledged	190 00
Liberty Loan Bonds, pledged to secure State, or other deposits or bills payable	50,000 00
Bonds actually made on Liberty 7 1/2 percent bonds	500 00
Bonds and certificates placed for collateral for State or other deposits (postpaid excepted or not payable)	54,750 00
Bonds loaned (other than U. S. bonds)	10,115 00
Total Bonds - see articles 6, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, 6e, 6f, 6g, 6h, 6i, 6j, 6k, 6l, 6m, 6n, 6o, 6p, 6q, 6r, 6s, 6t, 6u, 6v, 6w, 6x, 6y, 6z, 6aa, 6ab, 6ac, 6ad, 6ae, 6af, 6ag, 6ah, 6ai, 6aj, 6ak, 6al, 6am, 6an, 6ao, 6ap, 6aq, 6ar, 6as, 6at, 6au, 6av, 6aw, 6ax, 6ay, 6az, 6ba, 6bb, 6bc, 6bd, 6be, 6bf, 6bg, 6bh, 6bi, 6bj, 6bk, 6bl, 6bm, 6bn, 6bo, 6bp, 6bq, 6br, 6bs, 6bt, 6bu, 6bv, 6bw, 6bx, 6by, 6bz, 6ca, 6cb, 6cc, 6cd, 6ce, 6cf, 6cg, 6ch, 6ci, 6cj, 6ck, 6cl, 6cm, 6cn, 6co, 6cp, 6cq, 6cr, 6cs, 6ct, 6cu, 6cv, 6cw, 6cx, 6cy, 6cz, 6da, 6db, 6dc, 6dd, 6de, 6df, 6dg, 6dh, 6di, 6dj, 6dk, 6dl, 6dm, 6dn, 6do, 6dp, 6dq, 6dr, 6ds, 6dt, 6du, 6dv, 6dw, 6dx, 6dy, 6dz, 6ea, 6eb, 6ec, 6ed, 6ee, 6ef, 6eg, 6eh, 6ei, 6ej, 6ek, 6el, 6em, 6en, 6eo, 6ep, 6eq, 6er, 6es, 6et, 6eu, 6ev, 6ew, 6ex, 6ey, 6ez, 6fa, 6fb, 6fc, 6fd, 6fe, 6ff, 6fg, 6fh, 6fi, 6fj, 6fk, 6fl, 6fm, 6fn, 6fo, 6fp, 6fq, 6fr, 6fs, 6ft, 6fu, 6fv, 6fw, 6fx, 6fy, 6fz, 6ga, 6gb, 6gc, 6gd, 6ge, 6gf, 6gg, 6gh, 6gi, 6gj, 6gk, 6gl, 6gm, 6gn, 6go, 6gp, 6gq, 6gr, 6gs, 6gt, 6gu, 6gv, 6gw, 6gx, 6gy, 6gz, 6ha, 6hb, 6hc, 6hd, 6he, 6hf, 6hg, 6hi, 6hj, 6hk, 6hl, 6hm, 6hn, 6ho, 6hp, 6hq, 6hr, 6hs, 6ht, 6hu, 6hv, 6hw, 6hx, 6hy, 6hz, 6ia, 6ib, 6ic, 6id, 6ie, 6if, 6ig, 6ih, 6ii, 6ij, 6ik, 6il, 6im, 6in, 6io, 6ip, 6iq, 6ir, 6is, 6it, 6iu, 6iv, 6iw, 6ix, 6iy, 6iz, 6ja, 6jb, 6jc, 6jd, 6je, 6jf, 6jg, 6jh, 6ji, 6jj, 6jk, 6jl, 6jm, 6jn, 6jo, 6jp, 6jq, 6jr, 6js, 6jt, 6ju, 6jv, 6jw, 6jx, 6jy, 6jz, 6ka, 6kb, 6kc, 6kd, 6ke, 6kf, 6kg, 6kh, 6ki, 6kj, 6kk, 6kl, 6km, 6kn, 6ko, 6kp, 6kq, 6kr, 6ks, 6kt, 6ku, 6kv, 6kw, 6kx, 6ky, 6kz, 6la, 6lb, 6lc, 6ld, 6le, 6lf, 6lg, 6lh, 6li, 6lj, 6lk, 6ll, 6lm, 6ln, 6lo, 6lp, 6lq, 6lr, 6ls, 6lt, 6lu, 6lv, 6lw, 6lx, 6ly, 6lz, 6ma, 6mb, 6mc, 6md, 6me, 6mf, 6mg, 6mh, 6mi, 6mj, 6mk, 6ml, 6mm, 6mn, 6mo, 6mp, 6mq, 6mr, 6ms, 6mt, 6mu, 6mv, 6mw, 6mx, 6my, 6mz, 6na, 6nb, 6nc, 6nd, 6ne, 6nf, 6ng, 6nh, 6ni, 6nj, 6nk, 6nl, 6nm, 6nn, 6no, 6np, 6nq, 6nr, 6ns, 6nt, 6nu, 6nv, 6nw, 6nx, 6ny, 6nz, 6oa, 6ob, 6oc, 6od, 6oe, 6of, 6og, 6oh, 6oi, 6oj, 6ok, 6ol, 6om, 6on, 6oo, 6op, 6oq, 6or, 6os, 6ot, 6ou, 6ov, 6ow, 6ox, 6oy, 6oz, 6pa, 6pb, 6pc, 6pd, 6pe, 6pf, 6pg, 6ph, 6pi, 6pj, 6pk, 6pl, 6pm, 6pn, 6po, 6pp, 6pq, 6pr, 6ps, 6pt, 6pu, 6pv, 6pw, 6px, 6py, 6pz, 6qa, 6qb, 6qc, 6qd, 6qe, 6qf, 6qg, 6qh, 6qi, 6qj, 6qk, 6ql, 6qm, 6qn, 6qo, 6qp, 6qq, 6qr, 6qs, 6qt, 6qu, 6qv, 6qw, 6qx, 6qy, 6qz, 6ra, 6rb, 6rc, 6rd, 6re, 6rf, 6rg, 6rh, 6ri, 6rj, 6rk, 6rl, 6rm, 6rn, 6ro, 6rp, 6rq, 6rr, 6rs, 6rt, 6ru, 6rv, 6rw, 6rx, 6ry, 6rz, 6sa, 6sb, 6sc, 6sd, 6se, 6sf, 6sg, 6sh, 6si, 6sj, 6sk, 6sl, 6sm, 6sn, 6so, 6sp, 6sq, 6sr, 6ss, 6st, 6su, 6sv, 6sw, 6sx, 6sy, 6sz, 6ta, 6tb, 6tc, 6td, 6te, 6tf, 6tg, 6th, 6ti, 6tj, 6tk, 6tl, 6tm, 6tn, 6to, 6tp, 6tq, 6tr, 6ts, 6tt, 6tu, 6tv, 6tw, 6tx, 6ty, 6tz, 6ua, 6ub, 6uc, 6ud, 6ue, 6uf, 6ug, 6uh, 6ui, 6uj, 6uk, 6ul, 6um, 6un, 6uo, 6up, 6uq, 6ur, 6us, 6ut, 6uu, 6uv, 6uw, 6ux, 6uy, 6uz, 6va, 6vb, 6vc, 6vd, 6ve, 6vf, 6vg, 6vh, 6vi, 6vj, 6vk, 6vl, 6vm, 6vn, 6vo, 6vp, 6vq, 6vr, 6vs, 6vt, 6vu, 6vv, 6vw, 6vx, 6vy, 6vz, 6wa, 6wb, 6wc, 6wd, 6we, 6wf, 6wg, 6wh, 6wi, 6wj, 6wk, 6wl, 6wm, 6wn, 6wo, 6wp, 6wq, 6wr, 6ws, 6wt, 6wu, 6wv, 6ww, 6wx, 6wy, 6wz, 6xa, 6xb, 6xc, 6xd, 6xe, 6xf, 6xg, 6xh, 6xi, 6xj, 6xk, 6xl, 6xm, 6xn, 6xo, 6xp, 6xq, 6xr, 6xs, 6xt, 6xu, 6xv, 6xw, 6xx, 6xy, 6xz, 6ya, 6yb, 6yc, 6yd, 6ye, 6yf, 6yg, 6yh, 6yi, 6yj, 6yk, 6yl, 6ym, 6yn, 6yo, 6yp, 6yq, 6yr, 6ys, 6yt, 6yu, 6yv, 6yw, 6yx, 6yy, 6yz, 6za, 6zb, 6zc, 6zd, 6ze, 6zf, 6zg, 6zh, 6zi, 6zj, 6zk, 6zl, 6zm, 6zn, 6zo, 6zp, 6zq, 6zr, 6zs, 6zt, 6zu, 6zv, 6zw, 6zx, 6zy, 6zz	\$1,092,981 29
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Surplus fund	65,000 00
Undivided Profit	31,901 02
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	9,500 99
Accounting Notes outstanding	24,000 12
Net amount due to National Banks	24,000 00
Net amount due to Banks and Bankers (other than above)	4,000 00
Total amount of Items #2 and 3	74,397 21
Individual deposit subject to check	54,750 00
Estimate of deposit due in less than 30 days	30,000 00
Certified checks	2,575 01
Dividends unpaid	25 00
Total of demand deposits subject to reserve	94,775 01
U. S. Bonds borrowed for which collateral security was furnished	25,000 00
Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank	50,000 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,038,461 29</b>

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.  
County of Newport and:  
I, Gen. H. Prout, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above  
statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of May, 1915.  
PAUCKER BRAMAN, Notary public.

**Correct**      **Attent:**

**PACER BRAMAN, Notary public.**

WILLIAM R. HARVEY,  
W. H. LANGLEY,  
EDWARD A. BROWN,

} Direct

## NEWPORT, R. I.

We are now prepared to deliver the above bonds to our subscribers who have paid their subscriptions in full upon presentation of their receipts.

THAMES STREET

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

232 Thames Street                      Branch, 16 Broadway  
NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

**All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Co. Covering**

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY  
INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

All Orders	<b>CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY</b>	All Goods
Promptly		are Pure
Attended to.	<b>TELEPHONE CONNECTION</b>	Absolutely

**BARNUM AND BAILEY CIRCUS IN  
PROVIDENCE.**

Will Exhibit There June Twelfth  
And Thirteenth.

It is promised that nothing to compare with the present Barnum and Bailey performance has ever before been seen under canvass. New and novel features have been imported from abroad and a program of events, thrilling, educational and screeningly funny, will occupy every instant in three rings four stages, the riggings above and the hippodrome surroundings for more than three hours.

There is a new and gorgeous pageant entitled, "Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp," which will, 1,100 persons, including 100 animals appear in magnificent costumes rivaling the dress of the people of the famous "Arabian Nights" story. This will be followed by a host of acts in all parts of the great enclosure. There will be 60 clowns, a greatly increased men-

agerie of wild and untamed animals, four great herds of elephants, several caravans of camels and many recently born baby animals.

The free street parade, which will start from the circus lot at 10 o'clock on the morning of circus day, is entirely different from anything of the kind ever shown before. It will be three miles in length and there will be bands on foot, on horseback, and riding on top of wagons of red and gold. There will be six bands in all and they will be assisted by three steam calliopes and an electric piano.

With the largest tent in the history of all circuses, the Barnum and Bailey circus promises this season to make good again its boast that it is the greatest show on earth. Five railroad trains comprising 80 railroad cars, will be required to transport its paraphernalia, and more than 750 horses will be used to transfer its wagons from the railroad yards to the show lots.

Is found in the use of Cuticura Soap  
shampoos preceded by touches of  
Cuticura Ointment to spots of dan-  
druif, itching and irritation. These  
fragrant, super-creamy emollients  
tend to save the hair, clear the skin  
and meet every want of the toilet.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-  
card: "Cuticura, Dept. 4T, Boston." Sold  
everywhere. Soap 2c. Ointment 2c. and 5c.

pared with 2,893,379 tons for the

FIG. 1.

of draftees to leave Maine since  
the selective draft became effective

## DAIRY HERD CAN GIVE MORE MILK

Make Improvement by Becoming  
Member of Co-Operative Bull  
Association.

### SUPERIOR SIRE ESSENTIAL

Production Can Be Greatly Increased  
In Single Generation and Greater  
Economy Effected—Scrub  
Worth More as Beef.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Every dairy herd should produce the maximum of milk at the minimum of cost. This is a war need—produce more food at the least cost of feed. To do this the scrub bull must go. The co-operative bull association has sounded his death knell. No longer can he retard dairy development and hinder efficiency.

By breeding to superior sires milk production can be greatly increased in a single generation and greater economy effected. It has been impossible for the 4,000,000 farmers who produce the bulk of this country's milk supply, but who own an average of less than ten cows, to use bulls of high quality because of the great expense. By joining a bull association any dairy farmer may own a share in an excellent purebred bull at a cost far below that ordinarily paid for a scrub. The initial cost is smaller and the maintenance cost is very much less.

### Scrub Bull Worth More as Beef.

Dairy bulls are judged by their ability to increase the production of their daughters over the dams. Scrub bulls can only decrease production—thus



Good "Head" of the Herd.

lowering the efficiency of the herd. Their harm is not ended in one generation, but continues indefinitely. With beef at exceptionally high prices, sell the scrub bull, for his meat value far outweighs his dairy worth. A common practice for the farmer with a few cows is to breed to the nearest bull, regardless of breed, breeding, or conformation, and as a result dairy herd improvement is slow.

The cost of bull service also falls heavily on the commercial dairyman with a small herd, as bulls must be changed every two or three years to avoid inbreeding. As a rule, therefore, he buys a bull calf from the nearest farmer who keeps the breed in which he is interested. Too often cost is the first consideration. Too seldom is the bull purebred, and even then authentic production records of his ancestors are not usually available. The result is lack of improvement.

### What a Bull Association Is.

A co-operative bull association is a farmer's organization whose purpose is the joint ownership, use, and exchange of three or more high-class, purebred bulls. The territory covered by the association is divided into three or more breeding blocks, and a bull is stationed in each block for the service of the 50 to 100 cows in the block. Every two years the bulls are interchanged. Thus, at small cost, a bull for every 50 cows is provided for six or more years. The cost of bull service is thus greatly reduced, the best of bulls are obtained, and the man with limited means and only a few cows is enabled to improve his herd. Bulls of outstanding merit are preserved for their entire period of usefulness. Associations of this kind teach co-operation, encourage careful selection of cows and calves, introduce better methods of feeding and management, intelligently fight infectious diseases of cattle, and assist in the marketing of dairy stock and dairy products. Assistance in organization may be obtained by writing to the Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

One fact cited by the dairy specialists in support of the co-operative bull association is that about three-fourths of the 23,900,000 dairy cows in the United States are owned in herds of less than ten cows. The owners of these small herds in many cases can not afford to maintain purebred bulls, and for such owners the bull association offers the only practical remedy for the poor quality of dairy cattle. Through bull associations they can improve their cattle and decrease expense.

### Then He's Busy.

No man is really busy unless he has a dozen things to do, even of which must be done first.—Boston Transcript

### Optimistic Thought.

A man's good name is his best monument.

## DAIRY THE DAIRY

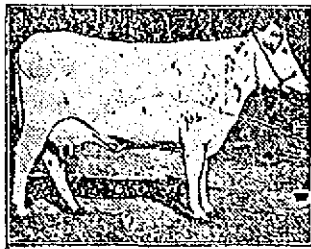
### RECORD OF HOLSTEIN COW

California Animal Sets High Mark by  
Producing 24.01 Pounds of But-  
ter in Seven Days.

Purebred Holstein cows are certainly doing their level best to respond to Hoover's injunction to increase production. Records are being broken so rapidly that a cow no sooner gets used to her championship laurels than another one snatches them away.

Miss Valley Mead De Koi Walker has just added to the dairy fame of California by breaking the record for butterfat production in the junior three-year-old class, by producing 24.01 pounds of butter in seven consecutive days, in the division covering tests begun not less than 210 days from freshening.

Miss Valley Mead De Koi Walker freshened at the age of three years, five months, twenty-seven days, and began her test eight months after freshening. In the seven days she produced



Miss Valley Mead De Koi Walker.

445 pounds of milk, yielding 24.01 pounds of butter. Her prior record, begun 11 days from freshening, is 68.83 pounds of milk, yielding 86.80 pounds of butter. She is making a large yearly record and is due to calve again within the year.

By yielding more than 24 pounds of butter in a week after having been milked for eight months she has established a new world's record, displacing Funderne Bollinger Payne, whose record, begun 356 days after freshening, is 83.01 pounds of milk and 22.67 pounds of butter.

### TRAINING FOR YOUNG BULLS

Should Be Taught to Be Led by Halter  
When Quite Young—Caretaker  
Must Be Master.

When quite young, the bull should be trained to be led by a halter. By the time he is a year old, a strong ring should be inserted in his nose so he can be led by a staff. It is not safe to try to lead a grown bull merely by a halter or rope fastened to his ring. In leading by the staff, the caretaker should always walk at the side and never in front of the bull. One of the essentials in training the young bull is that he must be taught that his caretaker is his master. Bulls known to be vicious usually are handled with care, with the result that fewer accidents are likely to occur with them than with those considered gentle.

### SILAGE FOR DAIRY ANIMALS

Found Superior to Corn Fodder by Experiment Stations—Larger  
Amount of Nutrients.

Experiments conducted by experiment stations demonstrate that silage is superior to corn fodder for dairy cows. Cows receiving silage in the ration produced 13 per cent more milk than cows receiving corn fodder. Henry in "Feeds and Feeding" states that "Silage gives better results than dry corn fodder for the reason that cows fed the succulent palatable silage usually consume a heavier ration than those fed the dry fodder and hence have a larger amount of nutrients available for milk production after the maintenance requirements of the body have been met."

### LEAVING CALVES WITH COWS

As Milk for First Four Days Is Unfit  
for Human Consumption, Leave  
Calf That Time.

Practical dairymen differ in their opinion as to the length of time the calf should be left with the cow. The first milk, or colostrum, is necessary to cleanse the digestive system of the calf and get it in working order. The younger a calf is taught to drink the easier, but as the milk of the cow is unfit for human consumption for at least four days the calf may well be left with the cow for that time. Also, the udder of the cow is generally inflamed and often caked and the nursing of the calf helps to relieve this condition.

### NO CURE FOR WHITE SCOURS

Disease Is Generally Fatal, Calf Dying  
in Day or Two—Disinfection  
Is Favored.

White scours is caused by a germ entering through the navel cord soon after birth. If the germ once gets to the dairy barn all the calves born are liable to the disease within a few hours unless the practice of disinfecting the navel is followed. There is no satisfactory remedy. It is generally fatal, the calf dying within a day or two.

## His Fault

By SUSAN E. CLAGETT

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

As they stood by the big elm facing the woodland road with their feet bracing themselves at their feet, Rachel wondered why he had returned to disturb her hardly won serenity, for she was drunk enough with herself to admit that she was disturbed by his proximity. Quite naturally their steps had turned toward the tree that had been their objective point during that summer time when they both were young, but there has been little talk between them.

She wished to avoid personalities, yet she could not bring her mind to bear upon the trivial things that would make conversation. Emotion, that had long been buried, dominated her, and she was conscious that resentment more than any other feeling had held her in its grip; resentment and the memory of months of suffering, now long past, but still capable of moving her, and it was against this she rebelled that he still had power to cause her one moment's distress.

But it was different with Randolph. For the time being he had forgotten past transgressions and was feeling to the full her strong personality and yielding to the joy of seeing her once more. He flicked the golden-



"The Fault Was Mine."

rod with a switch he carried, tossed a clasp at a chattering chipmunk; his eyes sweeping the fields, the coloring woods, only to return and rest upon her face.

"There is little change," he said at last. "The summers are beginning to color; there is the same shimmer of silver in the leaves of the beech over there, and I verily believe the same minnows are flashing through the water." He leaned over the bank peering down into the branch. "Look, Rachel." His voice was excited and he caught her hand, drawing her forward. "Look. There is the same old mullet we tried so hard to catch, and he is playing the same old tricks, darting in and out the roots, catching tadpoles as he can. No. Nothing is changed." He picked up a pebble and dropped it into the water, watching the ripples that extended across the narrow stream. "Nothing, except Rachel Talbot, and I am accountable for that."

His voice had altered. All the lightness was gone. "You have no reason to give me a kindly thought, Rachel, yet it was the hope you still feel an interest that has brought me back; that has kept alive the little spark of good there is in me."

Her voice was low, slightly hesitant, as she answered. "Let us keep to generalities, Randolph. It will be best."

"Generalities! I have not come from the ends of the earth to talk of anything but ourselves. I was in Egypt when I heard of your father's death; far up the Nile. I left for Cairo that night and was fortunate in catching a steamer for Marseilles. I did not even pause in Paris, such was my haste to reach you. And you ask me to talk generalities. We will not talk at all, if not about that which brought me here."

"I had no reason to believe you would come to me."

"That is true. But even before I knew you were in trouble I had determined to return. Something happened. Material as I have always been in my beliefs, years in India and Egypt have cast their spell upon me. I now give heed to many things that before would have aroused derision. It was only a dream, and I heard you calling me, calling to great distress. Not one night, but night after night. I became obsessed by the fear of I knew not what and made arrangements to leave. Then I heard of your father's death. Do you think I will talk platitudes after that?"

She smiled somewhat sadly as she watched a squirrel scampering across the road path. "I still think it best not to look back. There is nothing to be gained by doing so, and personalities will make us emotional, something to be avoided."

"We will have to face that, for I have come to ask you to give me no other chance, Rachel." For an instant he laid his hand over hers. "You are a self-controlled, self-contained woman, while I have always been given to

extremes. For you I gave up my old companions and forced myself to walk in that straight and narrow path whose straightness and narrowness needs a powerful incentive at the further end to make a man, who all his life has followed the caprice of the moment, keep in the middle of it. Yet for one small lapse you shut the door in my face, shut it and the greater temptation was awaiting me."

"Oh, I beg of you," she interrupted in a stifled voice, "why bring it all back?"

"I must. I do not mean to be cruel, but we must talk this thing out; talk it over from an entirely different viewpoint. At that time you were right. I realize it now. Then I thought differently, for the accused spirit of opposition that made me obstinate in wrong had full possession of me. The years that have passed between now and then I have lived in the Orient and I have had opportunities in plenty to sound the very depths of remorse and despair. I did not deserve that shut door, Rachel, but pride and obstinacy kept me silent, for appearances were against me. Yet I loved you then; I still love you."

She had turned so that he could not see her face and the silence lasted so long he touched her to attract her attention.

"I wrote to you," she said at last. "There were often times I felt that nothing mattered but your goodness. You did not answer. You did not come."

"When the letters reached me my own hurt was too recent. I had but one thought. To make you suffer as I was suffering. Oh! my dear, I do not seek to justify myself. That is not possible. I left your letters unanswered, knowing well you were fighting distrust. You know my weakness and what they have cost me in friends and success in life, and knowing them, I ask you to be generous. I have wounded you beyond expression. I see it in your face. I hear it in the tone of your voice. But I still care."

Even then she did not turn to him, and her answer was slow in coming, but at last she said:

"The fault was mine in the beginning, Randolph. I was no child. I was old enough in the world's ways to realize that a man, whose chief aim in life had been the pleasures of the moment, could not put them at once out of his life. I was as foolish as any girl of fifteen who sees nothing in the great experience but the glamour of love; who believes her devotion is all that such a man requires. I did not realize that I needed patience to counteract habits of a lifetime; patience as well as devotion and a certain reserve of manner. I know that now, yet knowing it, I must hesitate to begin again a struggle between my pride and what I should feel was right to you. For I am not the self-contained woman you think."

"I know that I ask much, but you have always believed in the merit of sacrifice, and you are generous." His voice was strained in its intensity. "I hope that I am man enough to take my medicine without whimpering, if that is necessary, but one that is drowning clings to the hand that offers safety. Your belief in me is my one hope of salvation. At this moment I feel that without it I am morally and spiritually lost."

"You have no right to throw such responsibility upon me," she exclaimed indignantly.

"I did not mean quite that, Rachel. The responsibility was mine through-out. But I am fighting for my happiness, and I hope yours. I would not explain, and appearances were against me and our young life has been spent apart in consequence. But there are many years before us, years in which I will try to make up for what my pride and obstinacy has cost us. If you are willing, I was with the crowd that night. But I left early. I did not touch wine. Neither did I play. The stories told you were lies."

"And Edna Harwick?"

He looked puzzled. "What about her?"

They told me you spent the evening with her."

He wrinkled his forehead in concentrated thought. "As well as I can remember, I did not see her that evening. As I left the club a messenger boy called me. The telegram was urgent. My father was desperately ill. I caught the north-bound train as it was pulling out and wired to you from Boston."

She turned to him now for the first time, a note of excitement in her voice. "I received no wire. You did not come the next day, nor the following. I was desperate with anxiety. Then Eleanor told me she heard you had been with the old crowd; had spent the evening at the Harwicks."

"It was not true. My fault was in my silence. I thought you should have trusted me and would say nothing in extenuation. Dear, that is all back of us. Will you begin again with me?"

Her eyes swept the fields as his had done earlier in their talk; rested upon the silvery beech, caught the shimmer of a minnow as it darted into the sunlight from the shadow of the bank, then extended her hand.

He caught it and drew her toward him. "Dear love," he whispered, "life has possibilities of happiness, of joy, that we little suspect. It is before us. Pray God that we grow old together."

### Stand Your Ground.

Remember, each one must bear his or her own burden. Not a soul is free. We should keep this truth constantly before us, and then honestly try to do our best. Furthermore we should cultivate the habit of smiling. It will help us when all the world seems awry. A good-natured face is always a welcome sight, for it makes us forget our own wearisome affairs. Indeed, the woman who learns to laugh can master any problem that confronts her.—Exchange.

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

## Orchard Information

### SELECT AND PLANT PEACHES

Only Thrifty, Well-Grown Trees, Free  
From Pests and Diseases,  
Should Be Used.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is poor economy to buy cheap peach trees. First-grade trees cost but a few cents more than the other grades and the thrifty, rapid growth which they make offsets many times this additional expense, but even the best trees must be properly planted in order to be successful. This article tells how to select and plant the trees.

As a rule, only thrifty, well-grown, well-rooted one-year-old or "June-budded" trees free from injurious insect pests and fungous diseases should be planted. Thrifty, well-grown trees are not necessarily the largest trees which can be found in a nursery. Medium-sized trees are probably fully as desirable for planting as the larger ones, but the smaller grades in some cases may be made up of trees that are stunted and weak from some cause or other. Not infrequently they have poor root systems. The smaller trees can usually be bought at a lower price than the medium-sized and large ones, but they may prove costly in the end, especially if they are lacking in vitality and make a poor growth after being planted.

Peach trees are commonly graded according to their height. In properly grown trees, however, there is a pretty definite relation between the height and the size of the trunk or "cullip" of the tree. The diameter of the stem is sometimes used as the basis for grading nursery stock. A few cents per tree of additional cost means comparatively little in the initial expense of starting an orchard, but it may mean a vast sum later in the life of the orchard in the better development of good, vigorous trees.

When received from the nursery the trees should be unpacked immediately. Every possible precaution should be taken to prevent the roots from becoming dry. Unless the trees can be planted immediately, they should be heeled in, in a thoroughly well-drained place, where the soil is mellow and deep. A trench sufficiently wide and deep to receive the roots is made; then the trees are placed in it. In covering, the soil should be worked among the roots of the trees as far as



### Peach Trees Trimmed Ready to Plant

ly to fill the spaces between them. This will fully exclude the air; otherwise there is danger of the roots drying unduly.

Common planting distances for peach trees are 18 by 18 feet, 18 by 20 feet, or 20 by 20 feet, requiring, respectively, 134, 121 and 108 trees per acre. Closer planting is sometimes practiced, but it is rarely advisable, and under some conditions 25 by 25 feet probably does not allow the trees more space than they need. The trees are usually planted in squares, as the above distances suggest, but the triangular system or some of its modifications is occasionally used.

Every reasonable care should be observed to plant the trees in straight rows and in perfect alignment in both directions. Trees so planted look better and can be cultivated better and more conveniently than where the rows are crooked and irregular.

In preparing a tree for planting, all portions of the roots which have been mutilated in digging the trees or injured by any other means should be trimmed off, and long slender roots, if they occur, are usually cut off to correspond with the length of the general root system.

Unless a tree is rather large the branches should all be removed, leaving only a single unbranched stem. This stem should be headed back to correspond with the height at which it is desired to form the head of the tree. The common extremes as to height of top preferred by different growers range from about 12 to 18 inches up to 24 or 30 inches.

### Ancient Montessori Methods.

Herodotus, to overcome the extraordinary dullness of his son Atticus, educated along with him 24 little slaves of his own age. He gave each the name of the letter of the Greek alphabet. His son, in order to play with them, had to learn the alphabet to call their names.

## TWO-FABRIC SUITS

Very Smart Outfit for General  
Summer Wear.

One of Newest Ideas is Square-Cut  
Coat of White or Light-Colored  
Fabric—Topping Dark Skirt.

Coats of plain dark material, such as velvet, velveteen, serge, wool, jersey or satin, combined with gay striped or checked skirts, have been featured for sports wear through the winter. The sleeveless dark coat worn over a light-colored blouse, the two-toned striped or checked skirt, has also been much in evidence of late. One of the newest ideas in sports apparel is the square-cut coat of white or light-colored fabric, topping a dark striped or checked skirt.

The sketch illustrates a very smart sports suit for summer wear. The skirt is of black and white striped satin, and the coat is of plain white heavy satin, with scarf collar faced in black. Tiny turn-back cuffs of black satin-covered buttons fasten the coat.

The skirt of this suit is laid in box plaits. Black and white satin ribbon might be attractively and conven-



New Idea in Sports Apparel.

iently used for this purpose, the seams necessary to join the ribbon strips being concealed by the overlapping plaits.

The coat has been christened the "pony" coat, and in various forms it is made a part of many spring suits developed in one fabric only. Sometimes the coat reaches only to the hips and is open in front to admit a gay-colored vest or vestee, and again it is long enough to be used as a separate sports coat. Straightness of line is its invaluable rule.

### COATS WITHOUT ANY SLEEVES

Dolman Has Been Replaced This Season by the Loose, Shapeless and  
Sleeveless Outer Garment.

France likes the sleeveless idea in garments so much that she has built new coats that drop over the shoulders but have no sleeves. "This is a medieval idea that did not seem to interfere with the comfort of the men and women of the twelfth century, when the weather was as cold as now and the houses 100 per cent colder."

Among the materials that France offers to America in the building of these sleeveless coats is a corded silk and wool poplin. It is used to be worn by us. It was made into frocks and wraps and turned out in those dolmans that were trimmed with bangles and paillettes and edged with fur.

This season the dolman has been replaced by the loose, shapeless, sleeveless coat. This came over from France, where it was worn on one of the smart stages by an actress who knows how to dress.

All the American shops are looking to the French theater today for inspiration, and the theaters themselves have burst into a new bloom of life and beauty through the presence of many thousands of American soldiers on leave with money in their pockets.

### Substitutes for Wool.

The rough weave heavy silks are good substitutes for wools, and will answer every purpose of gabardine or serge and at the same time a little cooler for summer. Silks of this description can be used either in light or dark tones, and some models have been made up most successfully with flat braid applied in smart conventional designs.

### Vent Effects on Blouses.

Blouses of sheer materials with vertical arrangements of silk over them are shown for afternoon. It is to be supposed that the skirt would match either the silk or the chiffon of the blouse.

### Roman Warfare.

The man-of-war of the ancient Romans had a crew of 225 men, of which 174 were oarsmen, working on three decks. The speed of this vessel was about six knots an hour in full weather.



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## The KITCHEN CABINET

We spend our days and dollars on the clothes.  
Our homes and bodies wear, and then we pick up any sort of shabby vulgar thing.  
To clothe our thoughts—although we know  
That matter is inferior to mind—  
Although we know that peace and joy  
Depend upon our thoughts and their expression.

### PIES AND PASTRY.

Good pastry should be flaky, delicate and rich enough to hold its shape.



Pastry making is an art and must never be made with a heavy hand. Fat or shortening used should be cold, flour as well as water, so that the crust will be cold when it goes into the oven, giving it more opportunity for expansion. In making pastry use six tablespoonsful of lard to a cupful and a half of flour, a half teaspoonful of salt, and just enough cold water to handle and roll. If the fat is cut in with two case knives instead of being rubbed in with the fingers, the pastry will be more flaky.

**Sour Cream Pie.**—Mix together one cupful of sugar, one cupful of chopped raisins, one cupful of sour cream, and one egg well beaten, one-half teaspoonful each of cinnamon, nutmeg, and salt, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of cloves and a teaspoonful of vinegar. Bake this filling in two crusts.

**Pecan Pie.**—Cook in a double boiler one cupful of milk, and a cupful of sugar. Thicken with one tablespoonful of flour and the yolks of two eggs, add the juice of a lemon. Bake a crust as for lemon pie, and when done fill with a custard, adding a half cupful of pecan nut meats. Cover with a meringue, using the whites of the eggs and brown in a moderate oven.

**Apple Custard Pie.**—Add a cupful of sugar to a cupful of grated apple, two well-beaten eggs, one cupful of sweet cream, and the grated rind of a lemon. Pour into a pastry-lined tin and bake.

**Date and Apple Pie.**—Line a pie plate with pastry and fill it with a mixture of chopped dates and tart apples. Sprinkle over the fruit three-fourths of a cupful of sugar, a teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, dot with bits of butter and cover with an upper crust. Bake 30 minutes and serve cold with cream.

*Nellie Maxwell*

**Origin of Hungarian Race.**  
The Hungarians, or Magyars, constitute a branch of the Finno-Ugric race, their nearest of kin being the Finns of Finland. The Hungarians have been settled in their present country of Hungary for more than 1100 years. They came from the vast plains of western Siberia, their original home, toward the close of the eighth century.

# WORLD'S BIGGEST TRUST COMPANY PART OF UNCLE SAM'S WAR WORK

Making German Money Invested in This Country Work for the United States, Is Important Work Being Done by the Alien Property Custodian—Citizens Urged to Help by Reporting Any Enemy-Owned Property in Their District.

Washington.—Call it what you will, the biggest trust company, auction shop, or bargain counter sale, Uncle Sam has it among his war activities. Congress gave it its charter, the goods dealt in are enemy-owned, United States citizens are its stockholders, and the title of the business manager is alien property custodian.

It is doing a trust company business because the bulk of the property taken over belongs to individuals and has to be safely administered by Uncle Sam. It is an auction shop because the great industries here in the United States owned and controlled by German trade barons which are seized under the trading with the enemy act will be sold outright to loyal citizens of this country, Americanized, and German control of commerce and industry in the United States of America stamped out forever. It is a bargain counter sale because many things in old collections of German-owned property here and there are small pieces that have to be quickly converted into cash to prevent loss either to the individual owner or to Uncle Sam. As such, they are passed across the counter in spot sales and the money turned into Uncle Sam's treasury.

But whether earnings or sales, this money is turned over by the alien property custodian to the treasury of the United States and there converted

into the enemies' lines is subject to immediate seizure. Also all interned aliens here in the United States are classed as enemies and their property treated accordingly.

Agents of the bureau of investigation of the alien property custodian, under the direction of Francis P. Garvan, an experienced assistant to former District Attorney Jerome of New York, are combing the country for enemy-owned property and millions of dollars' worth have been reported. But as much more is confidently believed still unreported. Some of it is actively helping Germany's deadly campaign of spying, bombing, and arson; all of it is potentially a menace.

A. Mitchell Palmer, addressing himself to the citizens of the United States and shareholders in this, the biggest trust company on earth, said: "The more of this property reported the more harmless it will be, the better the business of your trust company, the bigger the returns to the treasury, and the more powerful on the reckoning day will be the U. S. A. I want the citizens to send this office information and reports on the existence of any enemy-owned property in their district. That information will be considered confidential. I want citizens who have custody of enemy-owned property to report it. They will be given fair and square treatment. We



A. Mitchell Palmer, Head of Big Trust Company on Earth.

into Liberty bonds. Thus is German money made to work for Uncle Sam, to help build ships, buy food and supplies, and keep fields and factories at home humming with industry against the Hun.

### Palmer Is Director.

The alien property custodian in whose hands the direction of this great economic force against Germany has been placed is a Pennsylvania Quaker. His name is A. Mitchell Palmer. His forefathers came to America in the same ship with William Penn, and the family has lived for several generations within the lines of the original Quaker settlement.

When appointed by the president, Mr. Palmer for several days carried his oath of office in his pocket. He could not find even desk room in crowded Washington. That was only five months ago. Today his force numbers over 400 employees in Washington alone, besides the hundreds scattered across the country. The headquarters' force is now established in an eight-floor apartment house in one of the best residential districts of Washington which the government commandeered and took possession of before it was finished.

From here the alien property custodian is today making pencils in New Jersey, chocolate in Connecticut, brewing beer in Chicago, sawing lumber in Florida, mining metal in Mexico, running real estate stores and commission offices and public utilities in all parts of the country. This enemy-owned property may be stock certificates, or bonds or debts, life insurance premiums, or cash, real or personal property, but to come within the reach of this big government trust company it must be either owned in whole or in part by persons living within the enemy lines or by persons trading with interests within the enemy lines.

### Safe If He's Good.

If a German citizen lives here in the United States, obeys its laws, does not trade with Germany, and does not engage in any pernicious activities against the government, his property and his business are free from any interference on the part of the alien enemy custodian. On the other hand, the property of a citizen of the United States who maintains his residence

stand ready and willing to co-operate in any way with any citizen who may write us for direction or advice. This is an opportunity to those of us who have to stay at home and cannot fight in the trenches. Here we can render a most powerful service. "I want your help."

### WHEN U. S. GOT BUSY MAN MADE CHECK GOOD

Bartlesville, Okla.—During the Liberty loan campaign here, a solicitor secured a subscription from a business man who gave the worker a \$5 check as first payment on a \$100 bond.

The check was turned down at the bank when presented. Repeated calls by the collector found the man always absent. The solicitor turned the check over to a federal agent. As a government receipt had been given for the check, the latter called on the business man and presented the check. It was made good at once.

### IS BRAVEST WOMAN IN WAR

Officers' Tribute to Miss Beaton, Just Returned After Two Years' Service.

Denver, Colo.—Miss Eunice H. Beaton, known to the officers of the allied armies as "the bravest woman of the war," has returned to her home in Denver, after two years' service on the western front in France as a Red Cross ambulance driver. After a brief rest, Miss Beaton again will enter the service of the government in training women as ambulance drivers.

Miss Beaton is known in the West as a typical outdoor girl. She excels in swimming, tennis, golf, trap-shooting, motorcycling and horsemanship. On the western front Miss Beaton was under fire a score of times. She helped carry wounded from No Man's Land and was driving an empty ambulance from a hospital to the front when the car was wrecked by a shell.

### Wanted Walnut for Gunstocks.

Most of the highest trees in this country were originally planted, not for the sake of the fruit, but because the wood is so valuable for gunstocks.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

### TOURIST STRAW HAT



This tourist hat is of lizard-green straw. It has a high crown, narrow brim, and rather effective wings on each side.

### HOW TO KEEP UP THE STRAPS

Tiny Gold Safety Pin, Covered Over by Sewed-On Pink Rose, Found to Be Satisfactory.

An appearance that might otherwise be the pink of perfection for a woman is often very much marred by the straps of her underwear, which slip, each a different way, from her shoulders and show through the thin blouse. The only solution to this state of affairs when one affects the strap kind of lingerie is some sort of lingerie clasps. Of course, the little gold ones are very fetching, but there are some which can be made almost in a jiffy, and make attractive gifts and favors at parties where girls foregather.

One girl specializes on tiny gold safety pins, sewing atop of them to hide the pin one of those small pink roses which can be bought by the yard. Roses rolled from pink ribbon would answer just as well.

Another girl's confidantes here, using linen or a heavy ribbon, half an inch wide, and buttonholes the edges. Then she sews snaps on them, half on each end, and they are ready to clasp over any number of truant straps. A circle of French knots covers the sewing from the snaps.

Ribbons with a bow on one end, provided with snaps will do the work efficiently and artistically, too.

The crocheter will find it easy to make these little clasps, finishing off the narrow band with a small crocheted rose or shamrock.

### NEWER BLOUSES ARE CLOSED

Garments So Arranged That the Deep Collar at the Back Need Not Be Disturbed.

The new blouses are closed in a number of fashions and many of them are ingeniously contrived so that the deep collar at the back need not be disturbed. One model is made with a deep enough Y-shaped opening at the front so that it slips over the head—If the head is not too large. This blouse, therefore, has no visible means of closing—or opening. And it is very pretty and the full front falls in unbroken folds and the deep collar of the back is uninterrupted.

And if one puts this blouse on carefully, pulling it smoothly over the hair, it is all very well.

A newer method of getting around the difficulty of the deep collar in the back or the collar across the back, which marks so many of the new blouses, and the desire for the unbroken front, is to slit up the back from the waistline for a few inches—say five or six.

The matter of pulling the blouse over the head is then much simplified, and the results gained are about the same. Moreover, the little buttoned opening at the bottom of the back of the blouse, is, if anything, of decorative value.

### OUR FRILLS AND FURBELLOWS

Items of Fashion That Should Be of Especial Interest to Women Seeking Latest in Styles.

Gray and yellow make a pretty combination.

Small poke-shaped hats are in evidence.

Satin is used for dresses, suits and hats.

Killed plaids are much in favor for skirts.

Wool embroideries are more than ever used.

There must be a note of contrast in the dress.

Flag blue is combined with gray and chambray.

Sashes are tied at one side, under the left arm.

The slip-on coat is one that Paris is very fond of.

Wool haphacking is to be used for motor wraps.

White silk is promised for spring suits and dresses.

The corset which laces in back is growing in favor.

The straight Japanese sleeve is one much favored.

### Knife Platings Good.

Knife platings are a very popular trimming for sheer summer frocks. They are especially adapted to organ-dress or any striped materials that require little other trimming. These platings are also good when used to edge the surplus fronts of a dress that lie in the back in a big bow.

### Insects Destroy Wood.

Investigations made by the bureau of entomology have proved that insects cause the destruction of more timber of a size used commercially than do forest fires.

# Horticultural Advice

## ANNUAL PRUNING OF TREES

Work Should Be as Devere as Necessary to Induce Development of New Wood.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

As the fruit of the peach is borne on wood which grew the previous year, it is desirable to prune each season as soon as it is possible to determine to what extent, if any, the fruit buds have been damaged by freezing.

The annual pruning of peach trees should be done, but the extent of the pruning will be determined by the growth made by the trees the previous year and the extent to which the buds have been injured by cold during the winter.

The trees should be pruned as severely as is necessary to induce the development of new wood for next year's



Young Apple Tree in Need of Pruning.

fruiting. If 50 per cent of the fruit buds have been killed, the pruning should be much less severe than would be the case had no fruit buds been destroyed, as pruning is one of the means of thinning the crop on the trees. The pruning therefore is little or much in proportion to the percentage of fruit buds destroyed. Little wood should be cut away if 50 per cent or more of the fruit buds are destroyed and one-half of the previous season's growth cut away if no injury has been suffered by the fruit buds.

All dead wood should be cut out of raspberry and blackberry bushes.

Grape vines should be pruned. No fear need be felt if the vines bleed profusely, as no injury will be done.

### SPRAY FOR POWDER MILDEW

Applications of Lime-Sulphur Effective Remedy for Serious Fungous Diseases.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Powdery mildew, the most serious fungous disease occurring on apples in the irrigated orchards of the Northwest and sometimes causing considerable damage in semiarid regions farther east and south, can be controlled by thorough spraying. Lime-sulphur diluted 1 to 50 is the spray to use.

A serious attack of this mildew often results in a crop reduction the following year of more than 50 per cent, and it also causes a dwarfing and a russeting of the fruit which greatly reduces its market value.

The first application of the spray should be made when the cluster buds have opened; the second when most of the blossoms have fallen and before the calyx has closed. In the second application the lime-sulphur should be combined with the arsenate of lead used for codling moth. It has been thoroughly demonstrated that there are no harmful effects from such a combination of sprays and it is a great saving of time to make the two treatments in one application.

The treatment just described usually is sufficient to hold the disease in check, but in case of severe infection another spray may be necessary three or four weeks after the calyx spray and possibly still others at intervals of four weeks. In these later applications lime-sulphur cannot be used in these regions of intense sunlight without severe spray injury. Bordeaux is unsatisfactory as a substitute, for in the almost entire absence of summer rainfall it remains as a heavy coating on the fruit and prevents it from coloring properly. Experiments have shown that ammoniacal copper carbonate is a satisfactory substitute for lime-sulphur in these later applications, completing the control of the disease without harmful effects.

Powdery mildew attacks the buds, twigs, foliage, fruit and sometimes the blossoms of the apple. The affected leaves become somewhat curled and narrowed and have whitish felt-like appearance. The twig growth is checked and in some cases the twigs are killed. Fruit bud formation is partially prevented and such buds as form are of low vitality.

### Point of View.

We save our money because we are economical. Other folks save theirs because they are stingy.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

### Optimistic Thought.

You cannot make a general rule of anything.

# WHY Gunner's Name Was Given to New Destroyer

Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, stirred an enthusiastic audience at Baltimore when he said that the last official paper to which he appended his signature before leaving Washington was an order naming the latest destroyer—the Ingram—not in memory of an admiral, a general, or a citizen, or official well known throughout the nation, but in memory of a gunner's mate, first class, who paid the supreme sacrifice to save his ship.

"We have scores of destroyers named for great admirals and brave captains who gave glory to the navy," he said, "but I am glad to add to the illustrious list this 'gunner's mate, first class,' in bestowing the name of Ingram on a new destroyer, which is destined to avenge his murder."

"There is no rank in sacrifice. Yesterday Osmond Ingram was one of thousands of young sailors who responded to the call of the sea when their country needed them. Today he lives in our grateful appreciation, tomorrow he will live in the inflexible destroyer which will bear his name."

### AND GETS AWAY WITH IT

How Good-Natured, Affable Borrower Makes Victims of a Wide Circle of Neighbors.

She can't help it, you know. She was just born that way. And, oh, what a wonderful crop of healthy irritation she manages to raise in every street that is honored with her presence. Such an affable, good-natured creature, too, you could not possibly have the heart to refuse her.

"Oh, say, I'm real sorry to trouble you, but could you let me have a bit of coffee? I've run clean out. And, do you know, I must have missed the baker; there isn't a scrap of bread in the house."

"I wonder if you'd mind lending me one of your big tablecloths. I'm expecting company tonight and mine are all too small. It's real kind of you, I'm sure. I haven't got any of those lace doilies that look so neat under the cookies. I suppose you couldn't—well, now, that's awful sweet of you."

"Our lawn mower got left out in the rain and now it won't cut at all. Might we borrow your fine new one? And maybe you wouldn't mind lending me the house; the children do cut ours up so. 'I'm real grateful, I'm sure.'"

"John is taking me to the opera tonight and I'm just sick because I haven't an evening cloak. Would you thing it was awful cheeky of me if I asked—well, you are kind. Oh, what a swell feather boa! I always wanted a feather boa more than anything; they look real smart with an evening dress. This one about matches my gown. Oh, would you really?"

And she returns you the wrong kind of coffee, an odious make of bread, your tablecloth with fruit stains, your lace doilies torn, your lawn mower out of order, and your cloak indelibly soiled. We have all met the dear, affable soul and would not hurt her feelings for worlds.—Los Angeles Times Magazine

### How Airplanes Are Caught.

Kite nets slung between kite balloons to entangle allied airplanes on night raids are now being used by the Germans, according to Aeronautics (London). As a matter of fact—the idea is not so fantastic as may appear at first sight. A net of thin gauze piano wire, very widely spaced, would prove quite an effective barrier against an airplane, since a single wire wrapping itself around the propeller would suffice to place the machine out of action. In addition, small balloons carrying a small charge of high explosive are stated to be dotted at intervals about the net. A net of this description, though it cannot, of course, be spread at any great altitude, may nevertheless serve a good purpose by compelling raiding craft to remain at a fairly high level, thereby impairing their aim.

### How Soldiers Carry Stoves.

The tiny Japanese stove, known as kwanlo, designed for the pocket or for bed use, is said to have done much to lessen the winter sufferings of Russian soldiers since the war began.

It is described as resembling a wet-alizar case. Its fuel, invented about a third of a century ago and variously improved, is made in hard or soft sausage-like rolls, one of which burns for three hours, giving sufficient heat to relieve freezing or benumbed parts of the body.

The fuel is made from such substances as hemp stalks, mulberry, nut rinds or corn-cobs mixed with a vegetable oil. The heat is prepared from fire-proofed hemp stalks, reduced to charcoal in a covered pit, ground, mixed in paste with a kind of tree leaf, molded, dried in the sun and inclosed in a special paper.

### How Paper Is Made From Bamboo.

One of the largest publishing houses in Scotland has already taken steps to secure a supply of paper made from bamboo. It has planted about 1,000 acres in the island of Trinidad and obtained a concession to cut bamboo in the government-owned forests.

Bamboo grows so rapidly that within three or four years it is suitable for papermaking. The firm's experts have designed a machine that mashes and shreds the cane and eliminates the knots, and have found a bleach that removes the yellowish green tint that has hitherto been considered a drawback to paper made from bamboo.

### Value of Common Things.

The common things of life are things well worth while when we know what to do with them. It was a glimpse of a bird that had never been before, but which he might have seen a thousand times so common was it, that made a foremost nature writer out of Bradford Torrey.

